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DNA repair, prostate cancer, comet assay, single nucleotide polymorphism, molecular epidemiolgy

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#### **INTRODUCTION:**

Despite the fact that prostate cancer is the most common tumor among US males, relatively little is known about the causative mechanisms (1). We known that the incidence increases with age, varies by geography and by ethnicity, and is higher among men whose father or brother had the disease. These factors, however, are not sufficient for identification of men with increased susceptibility. African American males are particularly susceptible with highest rates of prostate cancer world-wide and about twice the rates of Caucasian Americans which holds true for every age group, clinical stage, and histological classification; this is even more striking in view of the lower screening among African Americans (2). It is not known what causes higher rates in African Americans, but some studies suggest differences in cancer biology (3). Recent studies show that rates in Africa are much higher than previously considered and comparable to the rates of African Americans (4;5). And new analyses estimate that the heritable contribution to prostate cancer risk including high and low penetrant genes is as high as 42% (CI 29%-50%) (6) in spite of the acknowledged contribution of the environment based on migrant studies (3). As very little is known about the genetic modifiers of prostate cancer risk, establishing new biomarkers would greatly benefit the field of prostate cancer prevention and surveillance, as well as advance our understanding of ethnic health disparities.

Our hypothesis is that prostate cancer risk and ethnic risk differences are related to interindividual variability in DNA repair. We will compare DNA repair capacity of 240 African American and Caucasian prostate cancer patients and 240 matched controls. DNA repair capacity will be quantified by comet assay and will be correlated with polymorphism in DNA repair genes *OGG1* and *XRCC1*.

**DNA Repair and Comet Assay:** DNA repair consists of two major categories, excision repair (base excision repair and nucleotide excision repair) and recombination repair (homologous and nonhomologous) (7). In prostate, mismatch repair genes have lower activity and are down regulated in cancer cell lines (8) and tumor tissue (9). This repair pathway, associated with hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer, could be also associated with prostate cancer (10;11). Numerous polymorphisms in the DNA repair genes have been identified and are likely to contribute to cancer risk (12). But two functional polymorphisms, *OGG1* and *XRCC1*, are particularly relevant to this study. Prostate cancer is related to chronic inflammation (13) and oxidative DNA damage (14); and lycopene, vitaminE, and other antioxidants are suggested protective agents (15). Both *OGG1* and *XRCC1* repair oxidative DNA damage, and both genes have been recently associated with prostate cancer risk in case control studies (16;17). It is therefore plausible that variability in the DNA repair efficiency contributes to prostate cancer susceptibility. To capture the variation in this complex pathway, we propose phenotypic quantification by comet assay.

Comet or single cell gel electrophoresis assay (SCGE) quantifies unwinding of nuclear DNA under alkaline (pH>13) electrophoresis conditions (18). This provides a measure of DNA damage reflecting the presence of alkali labile sites, single and double strand breaks (19). The kinetic of comet disappearance provides a simple and robust measure of DNA repair increasingly popular in human biomonitoring (18). The assay can be used for quantification of DNA damage and repair in a variety of cells including short-term cultured human lymphocytes. This approach was used recently in three pilot studies of breast, cervical, and lung cancer and demonstrated the potential of comet assay to identify cancer-prone individuals in the general population (20). The largest of the studies examined lymphocytes of 160 lung cancer patients and 180 controls by comet assay. High DNA damage (OR 4.2; CI 2.2-7.4) and deficient DNA repair (OR 2.1; CI 1.1-4.0) following exposure to bleomycin were independent predictors of cancer risk (21). Bleomycin is a radio mimetic inducing oxidative DNA damage, a good model for the suspected prostate carcinogenesis. This would be the first study to use comet assay as a DNA repair capacity screen in prostate cancer risk.

Polymorphism in DNA Repair: The OGG1 and XRCC1 genes were selected because the

polymorphisms have a functional effect, the variants are frequent in the population, and an association with prostate cancer was suggested. Additional polymorphisms may be included as new information becomes available or as the power of the study becomes sufficient to study less frequent variants.

OGG1 is a DNA glycosylase/AP lyase involved in base excision repair of 8-hydroxy-guanine (8-OHdG) and *XRCC1* is a DNA ligase III terminating the base excision repair cascade (22). The OGG1 Ser(321)Cys polymorphism codes for a protein with a lower 8-OHdG repair capacity *in vitro* (23), but an effect on activity in lymphocytes was not detected (24). This polymorphism occurs at a frequency of 0.4 in Japanese and 0.22 in Caucasians; our literature search did not locate any report of the allele frequency in African Americans. This polymorphism was associated with an increased risk of lung and esophageal cancers in both Japanese and Caucasian populations (17). The largest study of 241 cases and 197 controls with found a three fold risk for the cysteine allele (OR=3.01; 95% CI 1.33-6.83) (25). A recent study of 245 prostate cancer cases and 222 controls found an increased risk of prostate cancer (OR=3.23; 95% CI 1.19-8.73), but unexpectedly for the serine allele (16). It is not clear at present whether this finding reflects different carcinogenic pathways in the prostate, cell-specific biology in the different tissues, or study bias. It is possible, for example, that the functional polymorphic defect is compensated by gene expression changes in a tissue-specific manner (11). Examination of the function of this polymorphism and its association with prostate cancer is therefore highly relevant.

The *XRCC1* Arg(399)Gln polymorphism is activated in prostate cancer cell lines by ionizing radiation (26), increases sensitivity of human lymphocytes to DNA damage (27;28), increases risk of squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (29), increases risk of early onset colorectal carcinoma (30), and increases risk of adenocarcinoma of the lung(31). The polymorphism occurs in 37% of Caucasians and 17% of African-Americans (32). An examination of the *XRCC1* 'at risk' polymorphism as a risk factor for prostate cancer was not reported, but recent Dr. Hsing conducted recently a population-based case-control study of 191 patients newly diagnosed with prostate cancer and 305 healthy men randomly prostate cancer from selected from the population in Shanghai, China. DNA was genotyped for Arg(399)Gln *XRCC1* polymorphism and an associated with increased prostate cancer was identified (OR= 2.18 CI: 0.99-4.81). Further studies are needed to verify this result in Caucasian and African American population.

**Significance:** We are proposing what may be the first molecular epidemiology study to test DNA repair capacity by comet assay as a biomarker of prostate cancer risk. A number of lines of evidence suggest that variation in DNA repair may be an important determinant of prostate cancer risk (9:14:16:17). This study measures comet DNA repair phenotype and correlate the phenotype and with known functional polymorphisms in excision repair genes OGG1 and XRCC1. Ethnic differences in the DNA repair capacity are evaluated. The proposal is innovative because the proposed biomarker was not examined in prostate cancer. If comet assay or DNA repair-variants correlate with prostate cancer risk, they could serve as readily obtainable biomarkers to identify men with increased risk of prostate cancer and focus prevention and intervention strategies. The phenotypic biomarkers could be used to better characterize genotoxic insults leading to cancer risk (improved risk models). The budget constraints prevent us from investigating a larger population, but the preliminary results from this research will be used to seek funding of an expanded study testing further hypotheses and associations. Elucidating mechanisms of the early stages of prostate carcinogenesis would have an immediate impact for prevention and surveillance. Better prevention strategies (including chemoprevention) could be designed and tested based on the identified targets. And new hypotheses focusing on the genetic and environmental factors associated with prostate cancer risk could be formulated and evaluated.

#### **BODY:**

This is a case-control study of prostate cancer risk which collects blood sample, urine, and data on prostate cancer patients and age and race matched controls in order to examine contribution of DNA repair capacity to cancer risk. The goal is to recruit an approximately 50% African American population. We began the recruitment of 240 cases and 240 controls at Georgetown University Hospital (GUH) and Washington Hospital Center (WHC). Epidemiological data, clinical data and a blood sample are obtained from all participants. Comet assay is used to quantify DNA repair capacity in white blood cells exposed to ionizing radiation following an overnight storage of whole blood at 4°C. DNA is extracted for determination of genetic polymorphisms in DNA repair genes *OGG1* and *XRCC1*. These markers will be correlated with prostate cancer risk independently and in combination.

Patient recruitment and data collection: The patient enrollment and data/sample collection began at the Georgetown University Hospital (GUH) and the Washington Hospital Center (WHC). The clinics see similar volume of patients, but the patient population at GUH is about 70% Caucasian, while WHC prostate patient population is about 70% African American. The patients for this study are adult residents of the greater Washington, DC area including Maryland and Virginia suburbs. We enroll all eligible patients that cover the full spectrum of tumor stage and grades. All subjects are briefly informed about the study by the attending physician and referred for further information to an interviewer. The interviewer briefly describes the study and answers patient's questions. Interested patients eligible to participate sign informed consent. To be eligible, patients must be at least 18 years of age and have not previously been diagnosed with any other cancer besides non-melanoma skin cancer. Most patients are seen at the clinic several times prior to treatment and are enrolled prior to radiation, surgery, or chemotherapy. The interviewer administers a questionnaire which asks about demographic information, reproductive history, tobacco use, alcohol consumption, general medical history and family history, occupational exposures, residential history, exercise, and education (see Appendix). The interviewer also assists with sample collection (see below).

Controls are split into two groups: 1. healthy visitors accompanying other patients to the hospital; and 2. patients with non-malignant urologic conditions including benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH) and prostatitis. This comparison group is obtained when we contact biopsy patients in the urology clinic. Men with a positive biopsy are enrolled as cases; men with negative biopsies are enrolled as a comparison group. This is an important comparison group as BPH is not considered to be a precancerous condition and biomarkers that distinguish BPH from early cancer of the prostate better than PSA are needed. A free PSA test is provided for the controls without a verifiable recent result. We exclude spouses and blood relatives of patients to avoid overmatching on genetic factors. The interviewer identifies potential candidates, investigates their willingness to participate, and screens for eligibility using a one-page form. The interviewer works from a table of enrolled cases and frequency-matches the eligible controls. The interviewer obtains informed consent, questionnaire data (including dietary questionnaire), and assists with collection of biological specimen as described below.

The interviewer collaborates with the General Clinical Research Center (GCRC) on the collection of specimen (blood, saliva, and urine). An experienced phlebotomist collects the blood samples at each recruitment site. Each subject provides a single 45 cc blood sample drawn into prelabeled vacutainer glass tubes. We collect two red top tubes (no preservative), two green top tubes (sodium heparin), a yellow top tube (ACD), and one purple top tube (EDTA). Urine and saliva are collected according to standard procedures and frozen for future studies as needed. One fresh aliquot of heparinized blood is used immediately for DNA repair assays as described below. Other specimens are delivered to the GCRC core facility at Georgetown University for processing. Each sample is centrifuged and the blood components are separated into serum, clot, buffy coat, and plasma within 4 hours of reception. The processed, aliquoted, and bar-coded samples are stored in a repository at GUH at -80°C.

The slow growth of prostate cancer and presence of a large percentage of asymptomatic cancer cases in the population presents a challenge to studying prostate cancer. We consider serum PSA>2.5 ng/ml as uncertain, in agreement with the latest research. It was shown in population screening of

22,500 participants that total serum PSA is > 4.0 ng/ml in 9% Caucasian and 13% African American males; additional 9% males are positive in the PSA range <2.5-4.0> ng/ml. About 30% of men with PSA>2.5 ng/ml are expected to have cancer at biopsy within next few years. Sufficient controls (approximately 300) will be recruited in order to recruit 240 controls with PSA<2.5 ng/ml as proposed. All controls with PSA > 2.5 ng/ml are given referrals to a urologist.

We recruited so far 53 eligible prostate cancer patients and 84 controls matched on gender and age within 5 years (**Table 1**). We contacted 74 eligible patients (participation rate of 72%) and 141 controls (participation rate of 60%); this includes 18% of African American men (see Table 1). The mean age of the group is 67 (range 58-81). Controls were recruited among healthy visitors to the GUH (patients accompanying other patients) and participants of the National Lung Screening Trial. We began also recruitment of hospital controls among patients confirmed at biopsy to be free of prostate cancer;

we recruited so far eight controls among the biopsied men and plan to expand this control group as we proceed with the study. We obtained blood samples for 96% cases and 99% controls; DNA from mouthwash was obtained for the remaining participants. A urine sample was provided by 90% cases and 97% controls. Questionnaire was so far completed by 78% of cases and 90% controls and diet history questionnaire was returned by 68% cases and 75% of controls. Collection of the remaining questionnaire data is under way. Current recruitment infrastructure (protocol, consent form, screening form, questionnaires, and recruitment brochure) is detailed in the appendix. We use an established dietary questionnaire to investigate in greater detail the influence of nutrients on prostate cancer risk.

The above numbers indicate that the recruitment of Caucasian Americans

Table 1.		Cases	n=53	Controls n=84	
		(%)		(%)	
AGE					
less thar	า 60	13		19	)
60 - 70		61		65	;
over 70		26		16	3
RACE					
White		81		79	
Black		19		17	,
Other		0		4	
Gleason s	core				
<= 6		75			
7-10		25			
STAGE (%)		PSA Cases (%)		PSA Ct	rl (%)
T1	60	<=2.5	14	<=2.5	82
T2	20	>2.5	86	>2.5	18
Т3	20				

proceeds well. Most patients were recruited at the Department of Urology and Department of Radiation Oncology, GUH. The numbers for African Americans are lower than predicted. This is not caused by low participation rates (the participation rates among African Americans are comparable to Caucasian Americans). We found that WHC physicians see patients at individual private offices loosely affiliated with the hospital. This operation is too dispersed for an efficient recruitment of the numbers of African American patients needed for our study. Limited funds do not allow us to cover all the offices and each office sees only a relatively small number of patients. We examined alternative recruitment sites and found that Veterans Administration Hospital (VA) is an excellent source of African American patients. We are currently in the final stages of expanding our recruitment to the VA hospital, Washington, D.C. Our main collaborator at the VA hospital is Dr. Phil Borges, Chief, Department of Urology. We obtained an IRB approval to recruit patients at the VA hospital; we are currently waiting for approval of storage of blood samples outside of the VA system. We will start recruitment at the VA hospital as soon as the permission is granted. The VA Hospital sees approximately 175 new prostate cancer cases per year; 75% of the VA patients are African American men. All men scheduled for biopsy come to the VA hospital for an information session one week prior to the biopsy procedure. We plan to contact patients at the biopsy information session. Men with biopsy confirmed prostate cancer will be enrolled as cases; men confirmed by biopsy to be free of cancer will be enrolled as controls. Approximately 10 men are scheduled for biopsy per week and about one third of biopsied men are confirmed to have prostate

cancer. In a pilot effort, we contacted 16 men at two consecutive information sessions about their willingness to participate in our study. 14 of 16 men (87%) agreed to participate; this includes 11 African American men (78%). Combination of recruitment at VA hospital and GUH will allow us to advance the recruitment of a sufficient number of African American men for our study.

Sample handling, data flow, and quality control: The study follows an IRB approved protocol. There is minimal risk to subjects in this phase since their involvement is limited to phlebotomy and completion of a questionnaire with relatively non-sensitive data. The proposed phenotypic and genotypic assays are not highly specific risk markers and it is unlikely that the data will expose the subjects to inappropriate disclosure. Nevertheless, protection of privacy is important and we protect privacy in several ways. First, we minimize communications that involve names or other identifying information. Only the central repository has patient identifier information, but this repository is not linked to genetic or biological data. Any communications made by e-mail or other form use ID numbers only and never include names or other personal information. Importantly, test results linked to identifier information are not be generated so that results can never be communicated to study staff or participants and information about phenotype/genotype cannot be included in any medical records. All data will be stored in locked file cabinets and in secure databases, and made available only to the investigators.

Personal identifier information remains at the sites under control of the PI. The questionnaire is entered using a double entry system. Dr. Goldman monitors the flow of data and characteristics of the study population to provide feedback to the other investigators on accrual and data collection issue of completeness. Daily backups are performed to protect data against accidental destruction or corruption.

Blood samples are processed within 24 hours of sample collection. Upon receipt into the laboratory, the samples are verified against the shipping papers and logged into our repository database. Samples are assigned a unique repository number. Protocols for all procedures are included in manuals available in our laboratory. Assay results are stored together in numbered notebooks and recorded in the computerized database. All assays are performed blinded to patient status and assay results. Equipment is calibrated every 6 months and documentation is available for review. Temperature dependent equipment such as freezers, refrigerators and water baths are checked and recorded daily. Our repository freezers are centrally monitored and have separate 24 hour recording devices. There are two levels of locked security for the freezers.

Comet Assay: Comet assay can be used to quantify DNA damage and repair in a variety of cells including short-term cultured human lymphocytes and prostate cancer cells. Comet or single cell gel electrophoresis assay (SCGE) quantifies unwinding of damaged nuclear DNA under alkaline (pH>13) electrophoresis conditions. This provides a measure of DNA damage reflecting the presence of alkali labile sites, single and double strand breaks. The kinetic of comet disappearance provides a measure of DNA repair increasingly popular in human biomonitoring. Our method builds on the protocol of Singh, et. al. (33) as described by Schmezer et al. (34). We tested a number of experimental conditions comparing the following conditions: 1. Exposure of cells in suspension or cells embedded in agarose; 2. Exposure of short term cultured isolated lymphocytes and exposure of whole blood stored overnight at 4°C; 3. Exposure to bleomycin (a radiomimetic) and ionizing radiation (0-10Gy); and 4. Quantification of repair kinetic at various time points between 0 and 45 minutes.

Sample Collection: Whole blood samples were drawn in green top (heparinized) vacutainer tubes and stored at 4°C overnight. Prior to irradiation, blood was diluted in RPMI 1640 (1:10) and approximately 3000 cells were embedded in agarose on a standard microscope slide. Alternatively, mononuclear cells were isolated from whole blood by density separation on Ficoll Hypaque using BD Vacutainer CPT tube (Becton Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, NJ). Lymphocytes were washed in RPMI-1640 and cultured in RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 15% fetal bovine serum (heat inactivated), glutamine, penicillin/streptomycin, phytohemagglutinin, and rIL2 for 62 hours. For some experiments, we used Jurkat T cells cultured in RPMI as a control to work out appropriate experimental procedures.

DNA repair kinetic was evaluated by allowing cells to repair at 37°C in RPMI media for 0-45 minutes at 37°C. For experiments using bleomycin, cells (in RPMI or embedded) were incubated in media containing bleomycin for 30 minutes at 37°C. For experiments using ionizing radiation, cells (in solution or embedded) were kept at 4°C in ice-cold RPMI during exposure to gamma rays (Cs-137). Cells were either immediately placed in a lysis solution (pH 10) at 4°C or incubated in repair media at 37°C prior to lysis as indicated. DNA was stained with ethidium bromide and DNA damage was quantified by average fluorescent intensity in the head (intact nuclear DNA) and tail (damaged DNA) using comet imaging software (Loats Associates, Westminster, MD). Percent DNA in Tail was used for all calculations.

A typical result of an exposure of white blood cells to ionizing radiation is shown in **Figure 1**.

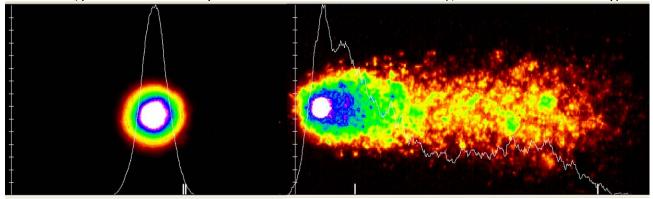


Figure 1. Control cell

Cell exposed to 9 Gy Ionizing Radiation

The example shows images of two cells from an experiment exposing whole blood embedded in agarose to 9 Gy of ionizing radiation. Nuclei of control cells (prior to exposure) migrate in the electric field as a compact sphere and show minimal percentage of DNA in the tail region. Nuclei of exposed cells unwind in the electric field and form a tail which can be visualized by the ethidium bromide staining and quantified. Only a small portion of the DNA in the damaged nucleus remains in the head region (the circle at the left side of the image). The intensity of staining is color coded with highest intensity in white and lowest intensity in red.

The kinetic of repair in cells exposed to bleomycin and ionizing radiation differs. We started with measurement of DNA repair kinetic of isolated lymphocytes in RPMI following exposure to bleomycin (20 ug/ml) (**Figure 2**).

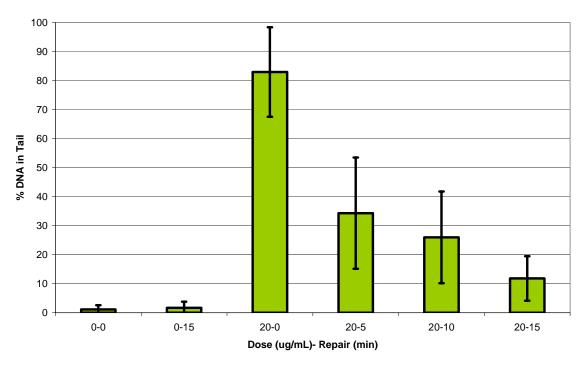


Figure 2. Lymphocytes exposed to bleomycin (20ug/ml) and allowed to repair for 5-15 minutes at 37°C in fresh RPMI media without bleomycin.

However, the variability of the measurement was higher than expected and we decided to test ionizing radiation which is reported to have better reproducibility of dosing. For the comparison of bleomycin and ionizing radiation, whole blood kept at  $4^{\circ}$ C overnight was embedded in agarose. The embedded white blood cells were treated with a bleomycin solution (20 µg/ml); control samples were treated with the same volume of medium. After 30 minutes of exposure, the samples were washed with fresh medium and subjected immediately to alkaline lysis (analysis of DNA damage) or incubated in fresh medium for 15 and 45 min at 37°C before alkaline lysis (analysis of DNA repair). The experiment was done on three independent cultures from the same blood sample and each performed in duplicate for a total of 6 measurements at each dose/time (**Table 2**).

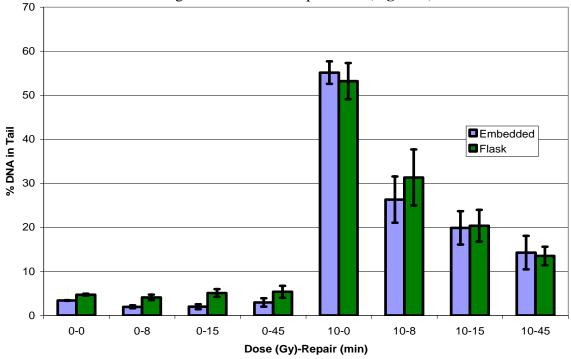
Table 2. Reproducibility of Bleomycin Induced Comets				
Experiment	0 ug/ml	20ug/ml 0min	20ug/ml 15min	20ug/ml 45min
1	0.964	90.02	9.01	4.51
2	0.163	92.26	17.46	13.29
3	2.53	82.68	6.47	5.47
4	2.58	76.12	26.75	18.52
5	1.2675	48.99	3.16	1.36
6	0.8635	53.71	4.81	3.17
Mean	1.39	73.96	11.28	7.72
SD	0.97	18.48	9.10	6.70

Exposure of embedded cells to ionizing radiation was initially carried out with doses of 0-2 Gy, but even the highest dose resulted in only minor increase in % tail DNA. As we are interested in the quantification of DNA repair, this dose was increased to 5-10 Gy subsequently (**Figure 4**). We did also modify the electrophoretic conditions by increasing electrophoresis time to 40 minutes. With these conditions, we achieved better reproducibility of the DNA damage as exemplified by the presented exposure to 10 Gy (**Table 3**).

Table 3. Reproducibility of IR induced Comets				
Experiment	0Gy	10Gy 0min	10Gy 15min	10Gy 45min
1	1.66	49.41	29.6768	18.5781
2	1.18	57.03	17.5084	6.6264
3	0.59	45.92	27.704	12.5454
4	0.93	51.28	22.0619	11.4576
5	2.94	57.01	26.9953	5.436
6	0.59	64.95	16.87	6.01
Mean	1.32	54.27	23.47	10.11
SD	0.89	6.81	5.47	5.10

Cells exposed to bleomycin show higher initial DNA damage than cells exposed to IR; we observed approximately 75% tail DNA in cells exposed to 20ug/ml bleomycin (**Table 2**) as opposed to 55% DNA in the tail at 10 Gy (**Table 3**). The response to ionizing radiation has better reproducibility as shown by the decreased standard deviation. When cells were washed and allowed to repair the damage in fresh media at 37°C following exposure to bleomycin, the DNA was almost fully repaired within 15 minutes with about 10% DNA remaining in the tail region (**Table 2**). The repair kinetic of the tail DNA is slower following IR exposure; residual damage following 15 minutes repair was about 25% following 15 minutes of repair and about 10% following 45 minutes of repair (**Table 3**). It is likely that bleomycin induces a higher percentage of single strand breaks (which are reported to be repaired with a faster kinetic) even though bleomycin is a radiomimetic and should have similar effect to radiation. This experiment (and several subsequent repeats with modifications) revealed that the initial damage (10Gy 0 min) is not sufficiently reproducible in bleomycin exposed cultures (samples 1-2, 3-4, and 5-6 in Table 2) to allow screening of repair in a population. Lower variability in DNA damage following exposure prompted us to select ionizing radiation for treatment of patient samples.

The above comparison was carried out on cells embedded in agarose because our results show that DNA repair kinetic following exposure to bleomycin or ionizing radiation does not differ between cells exposed in solution or embedded in agarose on a microscopic slides (**Figure 3**).

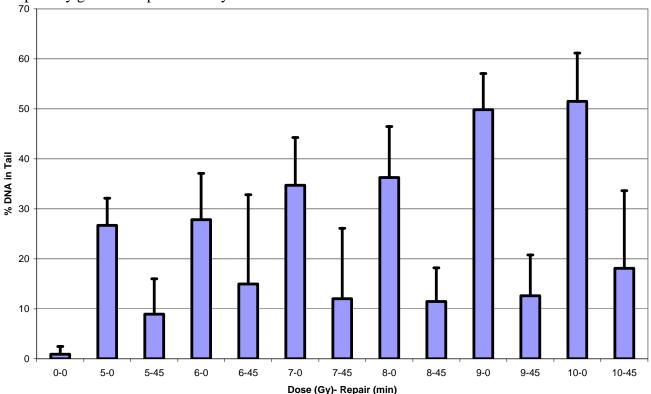


### Figure 3. Comparison of cultured lymphocytes exposed to IR (10 Gy) in culture media (green bar) and embedded in agarose (blue bar).

The embedding of cells prior to exposure facilitates the measurement of the DNA repair kinetic; the timing of the repair is more accurate when the embedding step (which requires addition of cells in warm agarose to the microscopic slide) is carried out prior to exposure (see protocol below). The analysis of whole blood simplifies the procedure. Red blood cells do not have nuclei and are not analyzed by this procedure. The white blood cells are used as a surrogate for estimation of DNA repair capacity in prostate and separation of lymphocyte subpopulation is not necessary.

We were also interested in testing of cryopreserved lymphocytes which would allow us to avoid testing of patient samples at inconvenient times. Experiments with cryopreserved cells (slow freezing in 90% FBS with 10% DMSO) showed a significantly higher background DNA damage and slower kinetic of repair compared to fresh cells (data not shown). Based on these experiments, we selected to work with fresh blood. The storage of blood at 4°C was chosen to standardize the procedure and to allow the experiments to start in the morning and be carried out to completion in one day. We typically complete the experiments one day, store dried slides and stain and evaluate rehydrated slides at a later convenient time (typically second day).

In the end, we adopted a protocol with exposures of embedded whole blood to 9 Gy of ionizing radiation as our protocol for treatment of patient samples. The dose of 9 Gy was selected based on dose response experiments which showed an appropriate DNA damage (approximately 50%) immediately following exposure to 9 Gy and an appropriate repair kinetic (**Figure 4**). We decided to measure repair at 15 minutes and at 45 minutes because the repair seems to be biphasic. The faster kinetic (presumably single strand break repair) is assessed at 15 minutes; the slower kinetic (presumably double strand break repair) is assessed at 45 minutes. This protocol allows a more reproducible assessment of a DNA repair kinetic which is the primary goal of the present study.



**Figure 4.** Dose-response of whole blood embedded in agarose to ionizing radiation.

The experimental protocol used for exposure of patient samples is presented below.

1) Coat microscopic slide with 0.75% normal melting point agarose (NMPA), solidify on ice for 5 min

- 2) Add cell suspension () to 0.7 % low melting point agarose (LMPA) at 37°C and form a layer of cells suspended in LMPA (75 µl) on top of the NMPA coated slide
- 3) Expose embedded cells to 9 Gy ionizing radiation with slides kept at 4°C
- 4) Allow cells to repair DNA damage for 15 and 45 minutes in RPMI media at 37°C
- 5) Dip the preparation in cold alkaline (pH 10) lysing solution (4°C) for 3 hours (10 mM Tris, 100 mM EDTA, 2.5 mM NaCl, 1% sodium sarcosinate, 1% Triton X-100, 10% dimethylsulfoxide)
- 6) Transfer the preparations from lysing solution to alkaline electrophoresis buffer (1 mM EDTA, 300 mM NaOH, pH13) for 40 minutes to unwind DNA
- 7) Separate DNA in a horizontal gel electrophoresis unit filled with the same buffer for 25 minutes at 4°C by alkaline electrophoresis using 0.92 V/cm and 300 mA current
- 8) Neutralized slides in 400mM Tris, pH 7.5, fix with methanol, and wash with distilled water
- 9) Stain with 0.01% ethidium bromide
- 10) Acquire 100 images per dose/time point (50 cell images per slide, 2 slides) using a fluorescent microscope with a CDD camera (Olympus) and evaluate average fluorescent intensity in the head (intact nuclear DNA) and tail (damaged DNA) using comet imaging software (Loats Associates, Westminster, MD). This imaging system was purchased by Lombardi Comprehensive Cancer Center and installed in our laboratory. The parameter "Percent DNA in Tail" was used for all calculations. The means and standard deviations for each dose (Gy)- repair (min) point were calculated from these 100 measurements.

The analysis of blood samples from patients and controls by comet assay is ongoing. Our initial recruitment of controls was faster and we carried out pilot comparison of smokers (n=20) and non-smokers (n=20) among controls to check the performance of our experimental conditions (**Table 4**).

					Δ	Δ
Dose-					9-0	9-15
Repai	0-0	9-0	9-15	9-45	to	to
r					9-15	9-45
		•	Smoke	rs (20)		
Mean	1.01	47.07	23.58	14.42	23.49	9.15
SEM	0.11	2.12	2.00	1.35	1.55	1.10
	Non-smokers (20)					
Mean	1.02	42.85	25.71	16.86	17.14	8.85
SEM	0.15	1.96	1.40	1.19	1.25	0.74
	T Test					
p-						
value	0.950	0.177	0.379	0.205	0.004	0.815

The results suggest that the DNA repair in smokers is faster in the first 15 minutes possibly due to induction of the DNA repair machinery. It is, however, a small set of samples and further expansion of the comparison will be needed to verify this result. Comparison of cases and controls will be carried out as we increase the number of tested samples. Testing of polymorphism is DNA repair genes follows an established protocol (22;32) and will be carried out as we collect all the samples for the proposed study.

#### **Key Research Accomplishments:**

- 1. The infrastructure for recruitment of cases and controls was improved. We have enrolled 53 cases and 84 controls. Pending tissue storage approval, we expanded the study to enroll patients from VA Hospital to recruit more African American participants.
- 2. The comet assay optimization was completed. We developed a procedure for quantification of DNA repair capacity. This measurement was optimized to measure fast (0-15 minutes) and slow (15-45

minutes) repair kinetic at 9 Gy exposure. DNA repair in patient samples for xxx participants was examined by comet assay following 9Gy ionizing radiation exposure. Evaluation of the results is ongoing. A preliminary comparison of smoking (n=20) and non-smoking (n=20) controls shows an increased rate of DNA repair between 0 and 15 minutes in smokers. This observation suggests that smoking induces DNA repair in lymphocytes; verification of the observation in a larger study is needed. 3. Lombardi Cancer Comprehensive Center created a high throughput genotyping facility directed by Dr. Shields. This center will facilitate rapid analysis of any number of polymorphisms that we will study as the recruitment reaches the established goal of 240 cases and matched controls.

### **Reportable Outcomes:**

A poster was presented at the 94<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) in April 2006 in Washington, DC.

Aleksandra Dakic, Allison Pollock, Michelle Ma, Daniel Saha, Sara Samie, Sherine Salem, Bozena Novotna, and **Radoslav Goldman**. Optimization of Comet assay for quantification of DNA repair capacity in human whole blood. 97th Annual AACR Conference, Washington, DC, April 2006

We hope to report a paper describing the quantification of DNA repair by comet assay in white blood cells. The study will provide reportable results on prostate cancer risk as the recruitment reaches a critical mass.

### **Conclusions:**

The study progresses according to schedule at GUH. We have established the recruitment procedures, sample collection, processing, repository, and data management at Georgetown University Hospital via the Urology and Radiation Oncology Clinics. This is a substantial effort that is made possible by generous support from the Lombardi Cancer Comprehensive Center through the GCRC, Biomarker Core, and Histopathology and Tissue Core. Recruitment of African American participants is slower than expected due to the dispersion of physicians' clinics at Washington Hospital Center. To improve the recruitment of African Americans, we established collaboration with Dr. Borges, Chief of Urology, VA Hospital. We obtained an IRB approval to recruit at the VA and will start shortly pending the approval of tissue banking at Georgetown University. We completed optimization of comet assay fro quantification f DNA repair and began with screening of the study participants. Genotyping assays can be easily completed when recruitment reaches the proposed size. We have optimized the genotyping assays and have access to a newly established High Throughput Genotyping Facility at the Lombardi Cancer Comprehensive Center.

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### **Informed Consent for Clinical Research**

### MedStar Research Institute/Georgetown Medical Center

#### **INSTITUTION: GUMC + WHC**

#### INTRODUCTION

We invite you to take part in a research study. The study is called 'Molecular Epidemiology of Prostate Cancer.' Please take your time to make your decision. Discuss it with your family and friends. It is important that you read and understand several general principles that apply to all who take part in our studies:

- (a) Taking part in the study is entirely voluntary;
- (b) Personal benefit to you may or may not result from taking part in the study, but knowledge may be gained from your participation that will benefit others;
- (c) You may withdraw from the study at any time without any of the benefits you would have received normally being limited or taken away.

The nature of the study, the benefits, risks, discomforts and other information about the study is discussed below. Any new information discovered, at any place during the research, which might affect your decision to participate or remain in the study will be provided to you. You are urged to ask the staff members any questions you have about this study and the staff members will explain the questions to you. The investigator (person in charge of this research study) is Dr. Radoslav Goldman. The research is being sponsored by the Department of Defense. The Department of Defense is called the sponsor and the Georgetown University is being paid by the Department of Defense to conduct this study with Dr. Radoslav Goldman as the primary investigator.

#### WHY IS THE STUDY BEING DONE?

Study participants include cases and controls.

If you are a **case**, you are being asked to participate in this study because you are suspected of having prostate cancer or have prostate cancer. Your prostate tumor, blood and other samples may show us how cancer develops and what are the factors that helped increase the cancer risk.



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If you are a **control**, you are being asked to participate in this study because a comparison group free of prostate cancer is needed to evaluate the results. Your blood and other samples may show us how cancer develops and what the factors are that help increase cancer risk.

The purpose of this study is to learn about the natural history of prostate cancer and its causes and treatments. This research is being done because the causes of prostate cancer are not well understood at present. The purpose of this research is to see how someone's ability to respond to genetic damage modifies risk of prostate cancer. We will test how your ability to repair damaged DNA and eliminate cells that did not repair the damage modifies prostate cancer risk.

We will examine your blood, cheek swabs, saliva, nail clippings and urine to see if tests for your response to chemical exposure can help us predict who might be at greater risk of prostate cancer. If you are going to have surgery, or had surgery, or if you are going to have a biopsy or had a biopsy, we will use samples of tumor tissue, as well as adjacent normal tissue, to determine whether markers in the tissue suggest how the cancer developed. The specimens will <u>not</u> be used for diagnostic purposes or for purposes related to your medical care. That is, the experiments done on these samples will <u>not</u> be used for decisions about your personal risk of prostate cancer, your treatment or your prognosis. These specimens will be available to qualified medical researchers for scientific studies that have been approved by the Principal Investigator, listed above, and an oversight committee. Researchers who receive these samples will <u>not</u> have access to your name or other identification information.

**Cases**: If you wish, you will be given the opportunity to identify friends living in your geographical area to be controls in the study. This would help us to identify a group of controls subjects without prostate cancer. We hope that this research can lead to the discovery of new tests for cancer risk, including genetic tests.

Men older than 18 years of age free of prostate cancer are eligible to participate as **controls** in this study. To minimize the possibility that you have undetected prostate cancer, we will perform a test for prostate specific antigen (PSA) on a portion of your blood sample free of charge to you. If your test shows a PSA value greater than 2.5ng/ml, a follow up examination by a doctor will be recommended.

All men at all stages of presentation are eligible to participate as **cases** in this study.



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### HOW MANY PEOPLE WILL TAKE PART IN THE STUDY?

About 600 people (300 patients and 300 controls) will take part in this study and will be recruited at Washington Hospital Center and Georgetown University Medical Center. Participants in the study are referred to as "subjects".

#### WHAT IS INVOLVED IN THE STUDY?

Upon reviewing and signing this informed consent, you will begin the study. We will ask you questions using a form that will take about an hour to finish. If you do not want to do the whole questionnaire at the time you give blood, we can do only one part lasting about 15 minutes and then we will contact you later to finish the study. Your blood, cheek cells, saliva, nail tissue, and urine will be tested for their response to chemical exposure, in order to identify tests that may predict cancer risk. This research will be conducted on an experimental basis only, and you will not be provided with any information about your test results.

### If you take part in this study, you will have the following tests and procedures:

- 1. Upon reviewing and signing this informed consent, you will begin the study.
- 2. Undergo an in-person interview lasting about one hour administered by a trained interviewer.
- 3. Provide a blood sample that is about 3 tablespoons.
- 4. Provide a urine specimen.
- 5. Provide two cheek swab samples.
- 6. Provide saliva.
- 7. Provide nail clippings.
- 8. Complete and return a self-administered diet history questionnaire.

### Additionally, cases will:

9. Allow us to use the unneeded portion of your prostate tissue, as well as a small sample of adjacent normal tissue for research purposes.

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### **HOW LONG WILL I BE IN THE STUDY?**

We expect that your participation in the study will take about an hour in addition to any scheduled examination. The study is completed after you finish your questionnaires and donate your blood, urine, nail clippings, saliva, a cheek sample and for **cases** only, tissue from surgery/biopsy not needed for diagnostic purposes. However, if you agree below, we may call you in the future for additional information and/or sample collection. We will use your sample for different tests as described above and as new hypotheses develop for as long as it lasts and is useful for our testing. If the sample is no longer useful, it will be destroyed. However, you can request that your blood, cheek cells, saliva, nail tissue, urine and prostate tissues be destroyed at any time. To have your samples destroyed, you can contact Dr. Goldman at 202-687-9868.

The investigators, physicians or sponsors may stop the study or take you out of the study at any time should they judge that it is in your best interest to do so, if you experience a study-related injury, or if you do not comply with the study plan. They may remove you from the study for various other administrative and medical reasons. They can do this without your consent.

In the future, it might be necessary to contact you for further information or an additional blood sample (or other type of biological sample). If this is okay, please indicate below. You can refuse to do so now or later. Please check and initial below:

In	nay	_may not be contacted in the future for further information or biological samples
-		_ Sign your initials here.

#### WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF THE STUDY?

There is a very slight chance of a bruise or an infection from the blood draw, but we use only trained medical technicians to draw your blood and they will use the best available precautions. Another possible risk is that your genetic information might be obtained by persons outside the study. We will minimize this chance by maintaining the confidentiality of your test results and study records at all times (see below). For more information about risks and side effects, ask the research staff or contact Radoslav Goldman at 202-687 9868.



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### ARE THERE ANY BENEFITS TO TAKING PART IN THE STUDY?

If you agree to take part in this study, there is no direct medical benefit to you. We hope the information learned from this study will benefit others in the future.

### WHAT ABOUT CONFIDENTIALITY?

Efforts will be made to protect your personal information to the extent allowed by law. Medical records of research study participants are stored and kept according to legal requirements. You will not be identified in any reports or publications resulting from this study. Organizations that may request, inspect and/or copy your research and medical records for quality assurance and data analysis include groups such as: Department of Defense, Food and Drug Administration, MedStar Research Institute, Georgetown University, and Institutional Review Board (IRB).

We will store your tissue, blood, cheek, saliva, nail and urine samples, or genetic material prepared from your blood, urine, cheek, saliva, nail or prostate tissue, in a secure room with restricted access. Only people working on this research project can work on your samples. Because we want to protect your confidentiality, your samples will have only a number on the tube and will not have your name or other identifier information.

We will protect your genetic and other testing results. We will control access to the computer files that hold this information. Access to the computer files can only be obtained through multiple passwords. Only authorized study personnel can link your sample to you. This information will not be released to anyone. "Anyone" includes you, your family, your doctor, your insurance company, or your employer. This is because the research is at a very early stage and we would not be able to tell you what your results mean. This information will not be included in any medical records.



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### **CERTIFICATE OF CONFIDENTIALITY**

To help us protect your privacy, we have obtained a Certificate of Confidentiality from the National Institutes of Health. With this Certificate, the researchers cannot be forced to disclose information that may identify you, even by a court subpoena, in any federal, state, or local civil, criminal, administrative, legislative, or other proceedings. The researchers will use the Certificate to resist any demands for information that would identify you, except as explained below.

The Certificate cannot be used to resist a demand for information from personnel of the United States Government that is used for auditing or evaluation of Federally funded projects or for information that must be disclosed in order to meet the requirements of the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

You should understand that the Certificate of Confidentiality does not prevent you or a member of your family from voluntarily releasing information about yourself or your involvement in this research. If an insurer, employer, or other person obtains your written consent to receive research information, then the researchers may not use the Certificate to withhold that information.

### WHAT ARE THE COSTS?.

There is no cost to participate in the study

You should not expect any one to pay you for pain, worry, lost income, or non-medical care costs that occur from taking part in this research study.

You or your insurance company will be charged for continuing medical care and/or hospitalization that are not a part of the study.



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### RESEARCH RELATED INJURY

The Department of Defense is partially funding this research. Should you be injured as a direct result of participating in this research, you will be provided medical care at no cost to you. You will not receive any injury compensation, only medical care. Your insurance company will be billed, but you will not be liable for any costs not covered by your insurance. Additional information on this subject may be obtained from the Office of the Medical Director, Georgetown University Hospital at (202) 784-3011.

You will not be paid for participating in this study.

#### **COMMERCIAL INTEREST**

On rare occasions, laboratory research on human specimens results in discoveries that are the basis for new research products or diagnostic and therapeutic methods. It is the policy of Georgetown University Medical Center, MedStar, Inc., and their affiliates not to compensate you for any future financial claim to your tissues for research and development for commercial and noncommercial purposes. No funds are available or will be paid by the MedStar Research Institute, MedStar Health or Georgetown University to repay you in case of injury.

I understand that I will not receive financial compensation for my biological samples at any time. \_\_\_\_(sign initials here)

#### WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS AS A PARTICIPANT?

Taking part in this study is voluntary. You may choose not to take part in or leave the study at any time. If you request, the link between your name and the study results will be destroyed. Also, your biological samples will be discarded at your request. However, the results of any finished analysis and or published result will be kept to preserve the validity of the study. If you choose to not take part in or to leave the study, your regular care will not be affected and you will not lose any of the benefits you would have received normally.

We will tell you about new information that may affect your health, welfare, or participation in this study.

We will not provide you with any of the results we obtain from your biological samples.



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### WHO DO I CALL IF I HAVE QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS?

For questions about the study, problems, unexpected physical or psychological discomforts or injuries related to the study, contact day or night the research doctor, Radoslav Goldman at 202-687-9868. If you would like to write to him, please send mail to: Radoslav Goldman, Georgetown University, 3800 Reservoir Road NW, Lower Level S-183, Washington DC 20057.

If you are a participant at Washington Hospital Center and have questions about your rights as a research participant, contact the MedStar Research Institute. Direct your questions to Dr. Barbara Howard at Medstar Research Institute:

MedStar Research Institute 6495 New Hampshire Ave., Suite 201 Hyattsville, MD 20783 Tel: (301) 853-7532

Pager: 1-888-663-6842

Or

If you are a participant at Georgetown University Medical Center and have questions about your rights as a research participant, contact the Georgetown University IRB Office. Direct your questions to:

Ms. Laura Miller, Executive Officer, Institutional Review Board at:

Address: Georgetown University Medical Center Telephone: (202) 687-1506

3900 Reservoir Road, N.W.

NE 105 Med-Dent

Washington, D.C. 20007



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### **SIGNATURES**

± **		e, the procedures, the benefits and risks are been raised have been answered to
Signature of person obtaining the	consent	Date
risks, and I have received a copy of before I sign, and I have been told participate in this study. I am free decision. This withdrawal will not	of this consent. I have been given that I can ask other questions to withdraw from the study at in any way effect my future slav Goldman and the research	se, procedures, possible benefits and ven the opportunity to ask questions at any time. I voluntarily agree to tany time without need to justify my treatment or medical management. In staff and to inform them immediately
Printed name of subject		
Printed permanent address of subj	ect.	
Signature of Subject		Date
Signature of Witness		Date
Principal Investigator (if not person	on obtaining consent)	Date
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### **SIGNATURES**

± **		e, the procedures, the benefits and risks are been raised have been answered to
Signature of person obtaining the	consent	Date
risks, and I have received a copy of before I sign, and I have been told participate in this study. I am free decision. This withdrawal will not	of this consent. I have been given that I can ask other questions to withdraw from the study at in any way effect my future slav Goldman and the research	se, procedures, possible benefits and ven the opportunity to ask questions at any time. I voluntarily agree to tany time without need to justify my treatment or medical management. In staff and to inform them immediately
Printed name of subject		
Printed permanent address of subj	ect.	
Signature of Subject		Date
Signature of Witness		Date
Principal Investigator (if not person	on obtaining consent)	Date
MedStar Research Institute	CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE IN A CLINICAL RESEARCH STUDY Page 9 – Int	IRB Approval Stamp



### FOLLOW-UP SAMPLE ACQUISITION CONSENT

As a continuation of the study in which I enrolled on biological samples including urine, blood (about 3 tab questions about my medical history. In case I undergo the unneeded portion of my prostate tissue as well a for research purposes. I, the undersigned, have been possible benefits and risks, and I have received a copy opportunity to ask questions before I sign, and I have time. I voluntarily agree to participate in this study. I a without need to justify my decision. This withdrawal medical management. I agree to cooperate with Dr. R inform them immediately if I experience any unexpectstudy.	olespoons), cheek cells, and saliva and to answer of surgery to remove a tumor, I agree to donate as adjacent normal tissue removed at surgery informed about this study's purpose, procedures, of this consent. I have been given the been told that I can ask other questions at any am free to withdraw from the study at any time will not in any way effect my future treatment or adoslav Goldman and the research staff and to
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Principal Investigator (if not person obtaining consent	Date



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<b>Institutional Review Board</b>

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### MedStar Research Institute-Georgetown University Oncology Institutional Review Board Application (Protocol) IRB Review (AB-1)

**Section One: Application Information** 

Principal Investigator	Radoslav Goldman, Ph.D.	
Department	Oncology	
Title	Assistant Professor	
<b>Phone/Pager:</b> 202-687 9868	<b>Fax:</b> 202-687 1988	
E-mail address:rg26@georgetown.edu		
Mailing Address: Georgetown University, Lombardi Cancer Center, LL (S) Level, Room 183, 3800		
Reservoir Rd. NW, Washington DC 20057		
Co-Investigator: Christopher Loffredo, Department of Oncology		
Title: Assistant Professor		
<b>Phone/Pager:</b> 202-6873758	<b>Fax:</b> 202-7843034	
Email address: cal9@georgetown.edu		
Mailing Address: Georgetown University, S-153, 3800 Reservoir Rd. NW, Washington DC 20057		
Study Coordinator (member of faculty or administrative official) Alexandra Schopf		

Title of Project	<b>Purpose of Project (one or two sentences)</b>
Molecular Epidemiology of Prostate Cancer	This study has two goals: 1. To establish a prostate cancer data and tissue repository; and 2. To utilize
	the repository to test whether prostate cancer is related to interindividual variability in the response
	to genotoxic stress.

Consultants, if any	Department or Institution
Asim Amin, M.D.	Medicine and Oncology, Georgetown University
Anatoly Dritschilo, M.D.	Radiation Medicine, Georgetown University
John Lynch, M.D.	Urology, Georgetown University
John Lynch, M.D.	Urology, Georgetown University
Peter Shields, M.D.	Oncology, Georgetown University
Bhaskar Kalakouri, M.D.	Pathology, Georgetown University
Mohan Verghese, M.D.	Radiation Oncology, Washington Hospital Center
Michael Porrazzo, M.D.	Urologic Oncology, Washington Hospital Center
Pamela Randolph, M.D.	Medical Oncology, Washington Hospital Center

Estimated duration of total project	3 years
<b>Estimated total number of subjects</b>	600
(including control subjects)	
Age range of subjects	>18

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Sex of subjects	Male
Where will study be conducted?	GUMC
Source of subjects	Georgetown University Hospital and Washington Hospital Center

<b>Grant Support for Project (if any)</b>	Commercial Support (if any) for Project
Funded in part by the Department of Defense.	
Additional funding will be provided by the	
Lombardi Cancer Center and the protocol will be	
conducted by the GCRC laboratory. Once pilot data	
is obtained, additional grant funding will be sought.	

Investigational New Drug (IND)	Investigational Device Exemptions (IDE)
□ None	□ None
□ IND: FDA No	□ IDE: FDA No
□ Drug Name:	Device Name:
□ Drug Sponsor:	□ Device Sponsor:
	□ Significant (SR)
	□ Non-Significant Risk (NSR)

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### Section Two: Additional MedStar Research Institute-Georgetown University Regulatory Information

- 1. Does this project involve the use of biohazardous materials, recombinant DNA and/or gene therapy?
  - ☐ Yes. If so, Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC) approval must be obtained. Contact 202-687-4712 for assistance.

 $\sqrt{No}$ .

2. Has the Institutional Biosafety Committee approved the protocol?

√NA

Approved	Date Approved:
Application Pending	Date Submitted:

- 3. Does this project include the use of radioisotopes and/or radiation-producing devices regardless of whether the use is incidental to the project?
  - □ Yes. If so, all protocols must be submitted to the GUH RSC along with a completed RSC-4 or RSC-5 form. The forms require information on the use of radioisotopes and radiation-producing devices and must include dose calculations. Call 202-687-4712 to obtain forms or if additional information is required.
  - □ No.
- 4. Has the Radiation Safety Committee approved the protocol?

√ NA

Approved	Date Approved:
Application Pending	Date Submitted:

- 5. Does this project involve the use of fetal tissue?
  - □ Yes
  - √ No
- 6. Do any investigators or co-investigators have a conflict of interest as defined in the Georgetown University Faculty handbook or MedStar Health Institute policy?
  - □ Yes. If yes, please explain.
  - √ No.
- 7. A copy of each investigator's current Conflicts of Interest Disclosure Form must be attached to this application.

\*\*If this project involves a FDA regulated drug or device, you must file a FDA form 3455.\*\*

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Section Three: Information for Protocol Review Please answer each specific question and use additional sheets as needed. A response of "See attached protocol or grant application" is not sufficient.

6. Provide a brief historical background of the project with reference to the investigator's personal experience and to pertinent medical literature. Use additional sheets as needed.

Despite the fact that prostate cancer is the most common tumor among US males, relatively little is known about the causative mechanisms. The known risk factors include age, ethnicity or race, high-fat diet and family history of prostate cancer, but these factors are not sufficient for identification of men with increased susceptibility. Establishing new biomarkers of cancer risk would greatly benefit the field of prostate cancer prevention and surveillance.

Mutagen sensitivity and comet assay are established biomarkers of risk (1). The mutagen sensitivity assay measures response to a genotoxic insult (e.g. bleomycin exposure) in short-term cultured human lymphocytes in terms of the number of chromatid breaks; comet assay measures DNA unwinding under alkaline conditions. Subjects with a high number of chromatid breaks in mutagen sensitivity assay or high DNA unwinding in comet assay have higher cancer risk. For example, comparison of cancer risk in the highest/lowest quartile of mutagen sensitivity in a study of 150 head and neck cancer cases and 150 controls matched on age and race showed an odds ratio of 4.5 with p=0.04 (2). Surprisingly, these phenotypic assays were not yet examined in prostate cancer. Even though the exact mechanism underlying the phenotypes is unknown, variability in DNA-repair capacity is consistent with the available experimental results (3). Moreover, it was shown in twin studies that mutagen sensitivity is heritable in non-cancer subjects. The correlation coefficient was 0.79 (95% confidence interval = 0.65-0.88) in monozygotic twins while for dizygotic twins the coefficient was 0.42 (95% confidence interval = 0.00-0.71) (4). Mutagen sensitivity and comet assay phenotypes therefore reflect multiple genetic traits related to DNA repair capacity, which predispose an individual to cancer risk.

Apoptosis is a molecular pathway eliminating, besides other functions, cells unable to cope efficiently with genotoxic stress. Deficient apoptosis is a likely candidate for a cancer-prone phenotype. Apoptosis was implicated in regulation of response to radiation therapy in prostate cancer (5), malignancy of prostatic tumor (6), and recurrence of prostate carcinoma following surgery (7). For example, in 54 prostate cancer patients treated with radiotherapy the response was negative in 84% cases with positive bcl-2 immunohistochemistry and bcl-2 was an independent prognostic variable for treatment with odds ratio of 7.3 (5). Apoptotic index was associated with disease recurrence in a study of 47 men following radical prostatectomy (7). But apoptosis was not yet examined as a phenotypic predictor of prostate cancer risk. Since the apoptotic phenotype is a composite measure of a number of converging mechanistic pathways, it is advantageous to the measurement of each individual genotype in the pathway.

Lipid peroxidation was suggested as a mechanism underlying the association of dietary fat and prostate cancer risk. Lipid peroxidation leads to oxidative genotoxic stress, that can overwhelm DNA repair and/or apoptotic mechanisms and potentially lead to cancer. We propose to quantify malondialdehyde deoxyguanosine adducts (dGMDA) in peripheral blood lymphocytes and prostate tumors. HPLC methods will be used for all assays.

DNA repair consists of two major categories, excision repair (base excision repair and nucleotide excision repair) and recombination repair (homologous and non-homologous) (8). Numerous polymorphisms in the DNA repair genes have been identified (9) and are likely to contribute to cancer risk through decreased efficiency of response to genotoxic stress. But two functional polymorphisms in DNA repair genes, *OGG1* and *XRCC1*, are particularly relevant to this study. Both genes are involved in the repair of 8-hydroxy-guanine (8-OHdG) and other oxidative lesions (10); and our study examines mainly how variability in the response to oxidative DNA damage modifies risk for prostate cancer

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(bleomycin is a radiomimetic which induces oxidative DNA damage and mutagen sensitivity is mainly a model of this pathway). OGG1 is a DNA glycosylase/AP lyase involved in base excision repair of 8-OHdG and XRCC1 is a DNA ligase III terminating the base excision repair cascade (10). The OGG1 Ser(321)Cys polymorphism codes for a protein with a lower 8-OHdG repair capacity and leads to several splicing variants of unknown functional significance (11). This variant occurs at a frequency of 0.4 in Japanese and was associated with an increased risk of lung cancer in a study of 241 cases and 197 controls with an OR=3.01 (95% CI 1.33-6.83) (12). This variant was found in a Caucasian population at a frequency of 0.22 and was not associated with lung cancer in this study (13). Examination of this polymorphism in prostate cancer is therefore highly relevant. The XRCC1 Arg(399)Gln polymorphism was associated with increased sensitivity of human lymphocytes to DNA damage (14), increased risk of squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (15), increased risk of early onset colorectal carcinoma (16), and increased risk of adenocarcinoma of the lung (17). The polymorphism occurs in 37% of Caucasians and 17% of African-Americans (19). An examination of the XRCC1 'at risk' polymorphism as a risk factor for prostate cancer was not reported.

The study of mutations in human tumors and experimental models is elucidating important carcinogenic mechanisms (20). The study of mutations in the p53 tumor suppressor gene is uniquely suited for the study of cancer etiology, because p53 is involved in many cellular processes (including maintenance of genomic stability, programmed cell death, and DNA repair) and in tumors often accumulates point mutations amenable to further analysis (21). Specific mutations in p53 can reflect carcinogenic insults that precede cancer. It was shown that reactive oxygen species are a major source of G:C -> A:T transitions at non-CpG sites. For example, in radiation-induced lung cancer, G:C -> A:T transitions at non-CpG sites dominate the p53 mutational spectra, which differs markedly from mutational spectra associated with tobacco (22,23). Oxidatice damage is expected to be a major source of DNA damage in prostate cancer. Mutagen sensitivity and comet assay are a model of oxidative DNA damage (bleomycin is a radiomimetic which induces oxidative DNA damage), and *OGG1* and *XRCC1* participate in the repair of oxidatively damaged DNA. We therefore predict that G:C -> A:T transitions at non-CpG sites will correlate with mutagen sensitivity/comet assay phenotypes and at risk variants of *OGG1* and *XRCC1*. This study would provide for the first time an evidence for such an association. The p53 gene is also an attractive target because it is mutated in up to 35% of early prostate cancers (24).

**Significance:** We are proposing a molecular epidemiology study to test variation in the response to genotoxic stress and in DNA repair as a biomarker of prostate cancer risk. This study measures mutagen sensitivity, comet assay, apoptosis, and polymorphism in *OGG1* and *XRCC1* as biomarkers of prostate cancer risk; the study also correlates mutations in p53 tumor supressor gene with mutagen sensitivity. The proposal is innovative because neither of the proposed biomarkers was to our knowledge examined in connection with prostate cancer risk. If mutagen sensitivity, apoptosis, or DNA repair-variants correlate with prostate cancer risk, they could serve as readily obtainable biomarkers to identify men with increased risk of prostate cancer. The phenotypic biomarkers could be used to better identify the currently poorly understood genotoxic insults leading to cancer risk (improved risk models in case-control studies). Elucidating mechanisms of the early stages of prostate carcinogenesis would have an immediate impact for prevention and surveillance. Better prevention strategies (including chemoprevention) could be designed and tested based on the identified targets. And new hypotheses focusing on the genetic and environmental factors associated with prostate cancer risk could be formulated and evaluated.

*Dr. Radoslav Goldman, Principal Investigator:* Dr. Goldman is Assistant Professor of Oncology and a member of the Cancer Genetics and Epidemiology Program at LCC. He is an analytical toxicologist with specialization in biomarker studies of cancer risk. Dr. Goldman will be responsible for the design and execution of the proposed study, data analysis, and result interpretation. He will work in close collaboration with Dr. Loffredo and Dr. Shields on the establishment of the prostate biomarker resource.

Dr. Christopher Loffredo, Co-Investigator: Dr. Loffredo is Assistant Professor of Oncology and a member of the Cancer Genetics and Epidemiology Program at LCC. He is responsible for the

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epidemiological field activities of the Biomarker Core Resource. Dr. Loffredo will assist with the coordination of the collection and transfer of specimen, repository, and statistical analyses.

Dr. Asim Amin, Consultant: Dr. Amin is Assistant Professor of Medicine and Oncology. He will refer patients from this department to the study coordinator.

Dr. Anatoly Dritschilo, Consultant: Dr. Dritschilo is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Radiation Oncology and will refer patients from this department to the study coordinator.

Dr. John Lynch, Consultant: Dr. Lynch is Professor of Surgery and Chairman of the Department of Urology. He will refer patients from this department to the study coordinator.

Dr. Peter Shields, Consultant: Dr. Shields is Professor of Oncology and Medicine, Director of Cancer Genetics and Epidemiology Division, and Associate Director for Population Sciences. Dr. Shields will assist in the design and oversight of the study.

Dr. Bhaskar Kalakouri, Consultant: Dr. Singh is Assistant Professor of Pathology and will oversee the collection and processing of prostate tissue for this study.

Dr. David Perry, Consultant: Dr. Perry is Medical Director of Clinical Research, Washington Hospital Center, and will refer patients to the study and help us coordinate recruitment effort at this hospital.

Dr. Mohan Verghese, Consultant: Dr. Verghese is from the Department of Radiation Oncology,

Washington Hospital Center, and will refer patients from this department to the study coordinator.

Dr. Michael Porrazzo, Consultant: Dr. Porrazzo is from the Department of Urologic Oncology,

Washington Hospital Center, and will refer patients from this department to the study coordinator. Dr. Pamela Randolph, Consultant: Dr. Randolph is from the Department of Medical Oncology,

Washington Hospital Center, and will refer patients from this department to the study coordinator.

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7. The plan of study. State the hypothesis or research question you intend to answer. Describe the research design and procedures (including standard procedures) to be used in the research. Specifically identify any experimental procedures. Provide statistical justification for the number of subjects to be studied and the degree of change expected. Describe any special equipment or unusual procedures to be used for this research project. Use additional sheets as needed.

**Research Question:** This study has two goals: 1. To establish a prostate cancer data and tissue repository; and 2. To utilize the repository to test our hypothesis that prostate cancer is related to interindividual variability in the response to genotoxic stress. We propose to examine 1. Mutagen sensitivity, comet assay, and apoptotic response to bleomycin in peripheral blood lymphocytes; 2.; dGMDA adduct in lymphocytes and prostate tissue and 3. Genetic variants of the DNA repair genes *OGG1* and *XRCC1* as biomarkers of prostate cancer risk. In selected cases, we will examine the association of p53 mutational spectrum with mutagen sensitivity and genetic polymorphisms in *XRCC1* and *OGG1*.

Specific Aims: This study can address several areas of prostate cancer by developing the infrastructure to allow us to identify new biomarkers of prostate cancer risk, and improve our ability to optimize prevention and treatment strategies for prostate cancer. We plan to develop an ongoing recruitment of prostate cancer cases so that we can study prostate tumor tissue, blood and other specimen in order to understand the genotypic and phenotypic expression (e.g., mutagen sensitivity) of possible prostate cancer risk markers and to establish genotype-phenotype relationships. By linking an epidemiological profile to the tissue tumor markers, we will be able to elucidate gene-environment interactions by performing a case-control analysis and searching for etiological clues in the tumor tissue (e.g. p53 mutational spectra). The genetic risk markers under study will be limited to low penetrance genes that modulate the risk of prostate cancer and carry a risk in the context of prostate cancer of about 2-fold.

The specific aims and hypotheses of this project are to:

- 1. Recruit prostate cancer cases and controls to provide an epidemiological profile, blood, urine, nail clipping, and tumor tissue (when available). This will establish a data and tissue repository.
- 2. Utilize the repository to study low penetrance genes, investigate gene-environment interactions and establish genotype-phenotype relationships involving DNA damage, DNA repair and response to DNA damage, in order to identify or validate the use of intermediate biomarkers of cancer risk.
  - $H_{2a}$  High mutagen sensitivity/comet assay increase the risk of prostate cancer.
  - H<sub>2b</sub> Low apoptotic response increases the prostate cancer risk.
  - H<sub>2c</sub> High dGMDA adducts increase prostate cancer risk.
  - H<sub>2d</sub> At risk variants of XRCC1 and OGG1 increase prostate cancer risk.
- 3. To identify the relationship of biomarkers measured in surrogate tissues such as blood, buccal swabs and urine to pathological markers in prostate tumor. Investigate gene-environment interactions and establish genotype-phenotype relationships involving DNA damage, and response to DNA damage, in order to identify or validate the use of intermediate biomarkers of cancer risk.
  - $H_{3a} \, Comet \, assay/dGMDA \, in \, lymphocytes \, correlate \, with \, these \, markers \, in \, prostate \, tissue.$
  - H<sub>3b</sub> Genetic polymorphism of DNA repair-genes is associated with p53 mutations.
  - H<sub>3c</sub> Mutagen sensitivity is associated with p53 mutations.

*Methods:* Cases will be enrolled from the Departments of Medicine and Oncology, Radiation Medicine, and Urology at the Georgetown University Medical Center and Washington Hospital Center.

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Approximately 200 newly diagnosed patients with prostate cancer are treated currently each year at each clinic, which is more then enough for our goal to enroll 300 patients in three years. All participants will be requested to complete an informed consent and undergo a forty five minute interview, phlebotomy, buccal cell collection and provide a nail clipping and urine sample. Also unneeded pathological tissue from patients (tumor and adjacent normal tissue) will be collected if available. A repository will be established for future studies as new hypotheses are generated.

The weekly schedule for the clinic is available to the phlebotomist/interviewer so that he/she can determine the times when eligible patients are in the clinic. Most such patients are seen at the clinic once or twice prior to their surgery so there is ample opportunity to enroll them prior to any treatment. Dr. Amin and the other consultants will inform the patients about the study and those who are potentially interested will meet the phlebotomist/interviewer. If a subject refuses to participate, then he is given the "Questions for Decliners" form and no further contact is made. The study coordinator explains the study, determines eligibility, obtains informed consent, and if appropriate administers a questionnaire, withdraws 45 cc of blood, collects buccal cells, obtains nail clipping and a urine sample in collaboration with the GCRC laboratory. As the patients await their examination in the clinic, they are accompanied by the phlebotomist/interviewer who helps them with orientation in the building etc. This gives also opportunity to answer the preliminary questions and to set a time for the full questionnaire/sample collection. This method worked well in our previous studies.

Controls are obtained from visitors accompanying other patients to the hospital. The interviewer identifies potential candidates, investigates their willingness to participate, and screens for eligibility using a script (Script 2-Control Recruitment in Clinic Area) and the eligibility screening form. The subjects usually accompany a person to the hospital on a regular basis. These controls are easily contacted and typically motivated to participate. The interviewer creates a list of willing, eligible controls and recruits from the list to the study when a match is identified. The controls are unbiased with respect to geography and socioeconomic status because they come to the hospital from the same geographic referral area as the cancer cases. In addition, controls can be obtained from neighbors and friends of the patients. Each patient can nominate up to 5 people living in the same geographical area and of the same race and age (within 5 years). The patients are asked to verify with the nominees about their agreement to be contacted by the phlebotomist/interviewer. A random drawing from the list of candidates will be performed and a candidate will be contacted. Up to three phone calls will be placed. If the subject does not return the phone calls, then it is assumed that he is uninterested in participating. In the event that a subject cannot be reached by phone, he will be contacted by mail. In case of refusal, next candidate is then randomly selected from the list of nominees. An attempt is made to collect information on age, race, smoking and drinking history of those who refuse to participate to determine whether they differ from participants demographically or by exposures. If a matching control cannot be found among the nominees, a match is identified from the pool of all eligible controls in the study. The phlebotomist/interviewer works from a list of the cases that have been enrolled up to that time, so that he/she can identify appropriate matches. Eligibility of interested controls to participate is determined over the phone by the phlebotomist/interviewer according to the telephone script. The interested candidates are invited to the Georgetown Hospital to finish a full questionnaire, donate a 45cc blood sample, a sample of buccal cells, and a sample of urine. PSA will be tested by the GCRC for all controls to exclude misclassification. Controls with PSA > 2.5 ng/ml will be referred to a clinician for a follow-up testing. In this way, we obtain controls individually matched on race and age (within 5 years). Informed consent is obtained at the time of interview.

It should be noted that representatives of the U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command are eligible to review research records as part of their responsibility to protect human subjects in research. Also, if any changes to the protocol or consent form are made, they are to be reviewed and approved by the Human Subjects Research Review Board prior to implementation.

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Reporting of Serious and Unexpected Adverse Events:

Unanticipated problems involving risk to subjects or others, serious adverse events related to participation in the study, and all study-related subject deaths will be promptly reported by phone (301-619-2165), by email (hsrrb@det.amedd.army.mil), or by facsimile (301-619-7803) to the Army Surgeon General's Human Subjects Research Review Board (HSRRB). A complete written report will follow the initial telephone call. In addition to the methods above, the complete report can be sent to the U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, ATTN:MCMR-ZB-QH, 504 Scott Street, Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012."

**Procedures:** Subjects are identified by review of appointment logs and discussion with doctors. Subjects are contacted during their visit to the clinic (patients), in the clinic waiting areas (controls), or by phone (controls nominated by the patient). The phlebotomist/interviewer assists the patient during his visit to the hospital, determines eligibility, explains the study and obtains informed consent, administers the questionnaire and collects 45cc of blood, buccal cells, nail clipping and a sample of urine together with the GCRC laboratory. The interviewers are trained through the GCRC in how to administer and properly complete the questionnaire. Dietary exposures (high fat etc.) will be assessed using the well-validated questionnaire developed by Dr. Gladys Block, NCI, NIH. Phlebotomy is performed by trained phlebotomists. There will be a single blood draw, using these tubes in the following order: two 7 ml green top tubes, two 7 ml plain red top tubes, one 10 ml yellow top tubes, and one 7 ml purple top tube. Only a portion of the collected samples is used for the currently planned specific aims. The remainder of the samples is aliquotted and frozen at -70°C for future studies. There will be blood for multiple aliquots of buffy coat, mononuclear cells, PMNs, serum, plasma, red blood cells and clots. This strategy will allow us to test new hypotheses and assess new genetic predispositions as they are deemed worthy of study. If the subject is going to surgery, residual normal and tumor prostate tissue is placed into aliquots and snap frozen. Two samples of the normal and tumor tissues is saved, one without preservative and one with RNA later for preserving RNA. Tumor tissue is also fixed in formalin and ethanol. When available from surgery, normal cells are collected to establish primary cell cultures. If a subject is not going to surgery, but the subject had surgery at the University, then tumor blocks are requested from the LCC histopathology core. Medical records are reviewed to obtain pathological and clinical data. If a subject chooses to withdraw from the study, the link between his identity and the research study will be destroyed. Also, his biological samples will be discarded. However, the results of any finished analysis and or published result will be kept to preserve the integrity of the study.

Laboratory Methods: All the methods follow an established protocol. The mutagen sensitivity, comet assay, and apoptosis are carried out on short-term (3 day) cultured human lymphocytes exposed to bleomycin (2). The samples of isolated DNA for dGMDA quantification are sent to outside collaborators for analysis. These samples will contain only the identifier code so that there is no possibility to disclose personal information. The dGMDA is quantified by gas chromatography/negative chemical ionization mass spectrometry (25). Genetic polymorphisms are analyzed by PCR-RFLP as described (12)(19). Mutational spectra of p53 are analyzed in isolated DNA by the affymetrix chip in the laboratory of Dr. Shields (26).

Statistical Power: The present proposal intends to study 300 prostate cancer cases and 300 matched controls. The matched-pairs design increases statistical power to detect a meaningful relative risk since matched-pairs data would gain relative efficiency in estimation. Suppose the hypothesis of interest is that having a certain biomarker (e.g. mutagen sensitivity) increases the probability of developing prostate cancer, with the null hypothesis being that such probability is the same with or without the biomarker. Let p be the population frequency of having such biomarker, and let r be the relative risk defined as the ratio of the frequency of prostate cancer with the biomarker to the frequency of prostate cancer without the biomarker. Then for r=2.5, the statistical power with 5% level of significance (two-sided) will be 84%, 89%, and 93%, respectively, if p=20%, 25%, and 30%, accordingly. In our case, for example, the

frequency of mutagen sensitive subjects in the population was estimated as 20% (6) and the *XRCC1* 'at risk' allele as 25% in the general population (19). The statistical power would be relatively lower when the comparison is controlled by other factors such as race. It should be noted that tests of effect modification or associations are exploratory, and the study was not designed to have optimal power for those analyses. All the analyses will be performed using the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) and S-plus statistical software packages.

#### References:

- 1. Berwick, M. and Vineis, P. Markers of DNA Repair and Susceptibility to Cancer in Humans: an Epidemiologic Review. J Natl Cancer Inst. 6-7-2000;92(11):874-97.
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- Cloos, J., Nieuwenhuis, E. J., Boomsma, D. I., Kuik, D. J., van der Sterre, M. L., Arwert, F., Snow, G. B., and Braakhuis, B. J. Inherited Susceptibility to Bleomycin-Induced Chromatid Breaks in Cultured Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes . J.Natl.Cancer Inst. 7-7-1999;91(13):1125-30.
- Scherr, D. S., Vaughan, E. D., Wei, J., Chung, M., Felsen, D., Allbright, R., and Knudsen, B. S. BCL-2 and P53 Expression in Clinically Localized Prostate Cancer Predicts Response to External Beam Radiotherapy. J Urol. 1999;162(1):12-6.
- 6. Lipponen, P. and Vesalainen, S. Expression of the Apoptosis Suppressing Protein Bcl-2 in Prostatic Adenocarcinoma Is Related to Tumor Malignancy. Prostate 6-15-1997;32(1):9-15.
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- 8. Indicate what you consider to be the risks to subjects and indicate the precautions to be taken to minimize or eliminate these risks. Justify the need for a placebo control group if one is included in this study. Where appropriate, describe the data monitoring procedures that will be employed to ensure the safety of subjects. Use additional sheets as needed.

There are minimal risks for this study. The only invasive procedure is phlebotomy. This may cause a bruise on the arm from the needle stick and possibly an infection. These risks are minimized through proper techniques for phlebotomy and the trained staff is experienced in reducing discomfort to patients. The actual surgery or clinical practices related to the prostate cancer will not be altered for this study.

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#### Section Four: Selection of Subjects and the Informed Consent Process

- 9. Indicate whether this project involves any of the following subject populations?
  - □ Children (Children are defined by local law as anyone under age 18.)
  - Prisoners
  - □ Pregnant women
  - Cognitively impaired or mentally disabled subjects
  - □ Economically or educationally disadvantaged subjects

If you indicated any of the above, in the space below, please describe what additional safeguards will be in place to protect these populations from coercion or undue influence to participate. (Use additional sheets as needed.)

10. Describe how subjects will be recruited and how informed consent will be sought from subjects or from the subjects' legally authorized representative. If children are subjects, discuss whether their assent will be sought and how the permission of their parents will be obtained. Use additional sheets as needed.

This is a study of prostate cancer risk factors that enrolls newly diagnosed, incident prostate cancer cases from the Departments of Medicine and Oncology, Radiation Medicine, and Urology at the Georgetown University Medical Center. The eligible patients donate their time for a questionnaire; blood and urine samples; buccal swabs; nail clipping; and unneeded normal and tumor prostate tissue. Subjects are eligible and will be enrolled even if they are not having a surgery or biopsy and if no tissues are available. Subjects older than 18 years of age at all stages of presentation are included. No subject is excluded based on minority status. Subjects with psychiatric disorder or any other reason that precludes understanding the informed consent are excluded for ethical reasons. The phlebotomist/interviewer conducts a brief initial 15 minute interview in order to explain the study, determine eligibility, and explain the informed consent. If a subject refuses to participate, then no further contact is made. If appropriate, the phlebotomist/interviewer administers a structured forty five minute interview that establishes demographic characteristics, family history of cancer, dietary habits, tobacco and alcohol use, occupational exposures, and history of vasectomy. This interview can be done at any time up to two months after initiation. The phlebotomist/interviewer will also withdraw 45 cc of blood, collect buccal cells, obtain nail clipping and a urine sample in collaboration with the GCRC laboratory at Georgetown University.

Controls are obtained from visitors accompanying other patients to the hospital. The interviewer identifies potential candidates, investigates their willingness to participate, and screens for eligibility using a one-page form. The interviewer creates a list of willing, eligible controls and recruits from the list to the study when a match is identified. In addition, controls can be obtained from neighbors and friends of the patients. Each patient can nominate up to 5 people living in the same geographical area and of the same race and age (within 5 years). The patients are asked to verify with the nominees about their agreement to be contacted by the phlebotomist/interviewer. The controls are randomly selected from the list of candidates and contacted by the interviewer. Up to three phone calls are placed. If the subject does not return the phone calls, then it is assumed that he/she is uninterested in participating. In case of refusal, next candidate is randomly selected from the list of nominees. An attempt is made to collect information on age, race, smoking and drinking history of those who refuse to participate to determine whether they differ from participants demographically or by exposures. A subsequent meeting with the matching

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control is scheduled. During this meeting, the interviewer explains the study in detail and obtains informed consent. A full length questionnaire as well as blood, buccal, urine, and nail-clipping samples are obtained. The samples or questionnaire can be obtained also at a later visit up to two month following the initial contact if this is more convenient for the participant.

- 11. Will subjects receive any compensation for participation in cash or in kind?
  - $\sqrt{}$  Yes. If so, please describe amount or kind of compensation in the space below.
  - □ No.

Patients will not be compensated. Controls will receive free PSA test if needed and \$25 for parking if study funds permit.

#### Section Five: Privacy and Confidentiality of Data and Records

12. Will identifiable, private, or sensitive information be obtained about target the subjects or other living individuals? Whether or not such information is obtained, describe the provisions to protect the privacy of subjects and to maintain the confidentiality of data. Use additional sheets as needed.

There are minimal risks of disclosure of sensitive information in this study, but there is always the risk that genetic or other risk factor data might be obtained by the subject or a third party. However, it is important to realize that the genes studied herein are low penetrant. We study only common genetic polymorphisms in DNA repair genes and somatic mutations in p53; we do not study familial germ line mutations. This risk of disclosure will be minimized by the confidentiality and protection of privacy procedures described below.

Protection of privacy of participants in genetic studies is of the utmost importance. Study subject's confidentiality is maintained at all times. Subjects are assigned unique study numbers. These unique study numbers are linked to the subject's identifier information in a database and on the hard copy of the Identifier Sheet. This information is secured by Dr. Goldman in his office separate from the laboratory. The database requires at least two levels of security (i.e. passwords), which allows only authorized individuals to access the information. The Identifier Sheets are physically separated from the questionnaire and stored in a locked cabinet. The questionnaire retains only the unique study number. Biological samples are labeled with the unique study number and no other identifier information. No identifier information that can be linked to study results or other data will leave Dr. Goldman's premises.

Identifier information for non-participants (refusers and ineligibles) is recorded in order to avoid recontact. This information is stored in a database with at least two levels of security (i.e. passwords), which allows only authorized individuals to access the information. A log will automatically note who accesses the information and what was accessed. Unique study number for non-participants is also assigned; this is used for tracking reasons. Two databeses are maintained. The first includes the Contact Database and includes identifier information. It will record if subjects refused, were ineligible, or are participants. If participants, it will record when the interview occurred or will occur, the outcome, and track sample handling. For refusers and ineligibles, it will record that their data was entered into the Refusal and Ineligible database. The Refusal and Ineligible database will record data and why the subject was ineligible. This database does not contain identifier information.

MedStar Research Institute-
<b>Georgetown University Oncology</b>
<b>Institutional Review Board</b>

<b>IRB</b>	<b>Number:</b>	

I certify that the information furnished concerning the procedures to be taken for the protection of human subjects is correct. I will seek and obtain prior approval for any modification in the protocol or informed consent document and will report promptly any unexpected or otherwise significant adverse effects encountered in the course of this study.

I certify that all individuals named as consultants or co-investigators have agreed to participate in this study.

Printed/Typed Name of Investigator	Telephone number
Signature of Investigator	Date
Department Chair:  Approved  Disapproved	
Printed/Typed Name	Telephone Number
Signature of Department Chair  If more then one department or administrative ways	Date

If more than one department or administrative unit is participating in the research and/or if the facilities or support of another unit, e.g., nursing, pharmacy, or radiation therapy, are needed, then the chair or administrative official of each unit must also sign this application.

Authorized Signature and Title	Date
Authorized Signature and Title	Date

<b>MedStar Research Institute-</b>
<b>Georgetown University Oncology</b>
<b>Institutional Review Board</b>

IRB Number: _	
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#### **Section Six: Attachments**

Please attach the following items in order for the IRB to review your research.

- 1. 24 copies of this IRB Application form
- 2. The informed consent document (24 copies)
- 3. Any recruitment notices or advertisements (24 copies)
- 4. Any research survey instruments, psychological tests, interview forms, or scripts to be used (24 copies).
- 5. Certificate of Completion of Education in the Protection of Human Research Subjects
- 6. Investigator's qualifications (CV, biosketch, or Form 1572, if available)
- 7. Investigator's Brochure from the sponsor, if applicable (5 Copies)
- 8. Research protocol and sample consent document from the sponsor or Cooperative Group, if applicable (5 copies)
- 9. Grant application, if applicable (2 copies)

#### **Investigator's Brochure (where applicable)**

The Investigator's Brochure must contain the following information. If it does not contain the information, then please attach a separate sheet of paper to address the item.

- (a) Name of drug under study.
- (b) Source of the drug.
- (c) Experience with the drug in humans, including doses tested, toxicity observed, minimal toxic dose, pharmacokinetic data (absorption, elimination, metabolism, etc.).
- (d) Description of toxicity in humans.
- (e) Procedures for minimizing adverse reactions and dealing with those that might occur.

# **Study Objectives**

The Lombardi Comprehensive Cancer Center at Georgetown University

Medical Center is conducting a study of prostate cancer.

Your participation in research could have a major impact on

cancer prevention, early detection, and treatment.

The study has two main goals:

- 1. To identify proteins in blood for early detection of the disease
- To determine susceptibility to prostate cancer by evaluating a person's ability to repair DNA damage.



#### Become involved

If you join our study, we will schedule a convenient time to meet you at Lombardi Comprehensive Cancer Center. At your appointment, we will collect blood, urine, mouthwash and toenail samples, and administer a questionnaire. We send you home with a second questionnaire about your diet. Participation usually takes one and a half hours or less. All data collected is confidential and used for research purposes only.

TEAR HERE

Please fill out the information below. This will allow our study coordinator, Ali Pollock, to contact you and answer any questions you have about your participation in the study.

You can contact Ali directly at:

202.687.0343 or ap269@georgetown.edu.

SIGNING DOES NOT OBLIGATE YOU TO PARTICIPATE IN A STUDY.

Printed Name:	Email address:
Phone Number:	Have you had a previous diagnosis of cancer?
Signature:	Yes

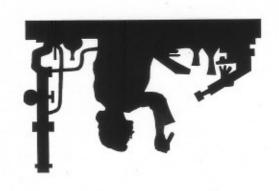
Please fill out the form on the back of this brochure.

# Questions?

Call Ali @ 202-687-0343

Prostate cancer is a worldwide public health concern. In the United States prostate cancer is the most commonly and is the second most common cause of cancer deaths. Our research aims to understand who is susceptible and how to improve disease management.

Prostate Cancer





# Prostate Cancer Biomarker Resource Study

Lombardi Cancer Center • MedStar Research Institute

Principal Investigator: Radoslav Goldman, Ph.D.
Coordinator: Allison Pollock • 202/687.0343
3800 Reservoir Road, NW • S-Level, Rm. 180
Washington, DC 20057

#### Co-Investigators:

- · Dr. Anatoly Dritschilo
- · Dr. John Lynch
- Dr. James Regan
- Dr. John Pahira
- Dr. Kevin McGeagh



# **Molecular Epidemiology of Prostate Cancer** (Case/Control)

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Lombardi Comprehensive Cancer Center
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Date of Interview	Time of Interview \preceq 1 AM
MM DD YYYY	□ <sub>2</sub> PM
Interviewer	Interviewer Signature
Interviewer	interviewer signature
Study ID/ Site ID	LCC Number
MRN	Control?
WIKIN	Yes No
Reviewers initials	Date reviewed
	MM DD YYYY
Coders initials	Dated coded
	MM DD YYYY
First Entry initials	Date entered
	MM DD YYYY
Second entry initials	Date entered
	MM DD YYYY
Date Samples Collected	ID label
Blood   The state of the state	.1.
yellow red green purp Mouthwash □	oie
Urine	
Toenail □	
Tissue	
PSA □	

Your answers to the following questions are very important to us. Please answer them as truthfully as possible. Also, please remember that you do not have to answer any question that makes you feel uncomfortable.

<b>A.</b> I	<u>DENTIFIER SHEET</u>					
A1.	What is your name?		/		/	
	F	ïrst		Middle		Last
A2.	Could your medical record	s be und	er a differe	ent name'	? If so, wh	at name?
	//			/		
	First	Middle	•	La	ast	
43.	What is your date of birth?		/	/		
44.	What is your address?	MM	DD		YYYY	
	Street					Apt. No.
	City		State	Zip Code		·
						Country
<b>4</b> 5.	What is your telephone num	ber?	Home	e: ( <u> </u>	)	<del>-</del>
	W	ork:(	)			_ Ext
	E	mail				

IDENTIFIER SHEET	( ) <sub>1</sub> Very Good	( ) <sub>2</sub> Good	( ) <sub>3</sub> Fair	(	) <sub>4</sub> Poor	
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#### **B. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

Now I would like to ask you some general information about yourself. B1. What is your marital status? Widowed Married or living as married Divorced Separated Single, never married B2. Which of these categories best describes you? White  $)_1$  $( )_{2}$   $( )_{3}$   $( )_{4}$ Black or African American Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Other Specify\_\_\_\_ B3. What country or continent were you born in? ( )<sub>1</sub> United States ()<sub>2</sub> Africa ()<sub>3</sub> Europe

( ) <sub>4</sub> Caribbean/West Indies	( ) <sub>5</sub> Asia ( ) <sub>6</sub> South America
( ) <sub>7</sub> Middle East	( ) <sub>5</sub> Asia ( ) <sub>6</sub> South America ( ) <sub>8</sub> Canada ( ) <sub>9</sub> Australia ( ) <sub>11</sub> Central America ( ) <sub>12</sub> Other
( ) <sub>10</sub> United Kingdom	( ) <sub>11</sub> Central America ( ) <sub>12</sub> Other
B4. If you moved from here,	at what age did you move?
B5. What was the highest lev	el of education you completed (don't read choices).
<ul> <li>( )<sub>1</sub> Less than 8<sup>th</sup> grade</li> <li>( )<sub>4</sub> Less than 4 years of co</li> <li>( )<sub>6</sub> Graduate/professional of</li> </ul>	( ) <sub>2</sub> Less than high school ( ) <sub>3</sub> High school graduate llege ( ) <sub>5</sub> College (4 years completed) coursework or degree
B6. In what religion were you	ı raised?
( ) <sub>1</sub> Protestant	( ) <sub>2</sub> Catholic ( ) <sub>3</sub> Muslim
( ) <sub>4</sub> Jewish	( ) <sub>2</sub> Catholic ( ) <sub>3</sub> Muslim ( ) <sub>5</sub> None ( ) <sub>6</sub> Other Specify
If Jewish, are you Ashkenaz	.?yesno
B7. What is your current leve	l of household income per year ( read choices)?
,	$()_1$ Less than \$25,000
	( ) <sub>2</sub> \$25,001 - \$50,000
	( ) <sub>3</sub> \$50,001 - \$100,000
	( ) <sub>4</sub> \$100,001-\$150,000
	( ) <sub>5</sub> Greater that \$150,000 ( ) <sub>8</sub> Don't know
	( )8 DOILL KHOW
B8. How many people are cur	rrently supported in your household?
DEMOGRAPHIC INFO	( ) <sub>1</sub> Very Good ( ) <sub>2</sub> Good ( ) <sub>3</sub> Fair ( ) <sub>4</sub> Poor

#### **C. MEDICATIONS**

C1. Now I have some questions about any prescription medication you may have taken.

Drugs	C1.Have you ever taken (DRUG)?	C2. In what year did you first take (DRUG)?	C3. For how long did you take (DRUG)?	C4. How often did you take (DRUG) per day or per week?
a. Propecia used to treat baldness?	YES 1 → NO 2 (b)		MONTHS 1 YEARS 2	PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2
b. Proscar or fenasteride used to treat prostate disease?	YES 1 → NO 2 (c)		 MONTHS 1 YEARS 2	PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2
c. Luprone or Zolodex used to treat prostate disease?	YES 1 → NO 2 (d)		MONTHS 1 YEARS 2	PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2
d. Flutamide also called Eulexin; or Nilandron; or Casodex used to treat prostate disease?	YES 1 → NO 2 (e)		MONTHS 1 YEARS 2	PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2
e. Urinary Obstruction Control Drugs. (Calcium Channel Blockers) (eg: Calan, Isoptin, Covera-HS, Varelen, Cardene, Adalat, Procardia, Cardura, Hytrin, Flomax,)	YES 1 → NO 2 (f)		MONTHS 1 YEARS 2	PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2
f. Viagra, Cialis, Levitra.  Which one?	YES 1 → NO 2 (C5)		MONTHS 1 YEARS 2	PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2 OCCASIONALLY 3

C5. Now I have some questions about supplements and other drugs some men take.

OTHER DRUGS AND SUPPLEMENTS	C5. Did you ever take (SUPPLEMENT)?	C6. In what year did you start to take (SUPPLEMENT)?		C8. How often did you take (SUPPLEMENT) per day or per week?
a. DES (Diethyl stilbesterol)	YES1 → NO2 (b)		MONTHS1 YEARS2	_ PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2
b. Prostate Healthcare Drugs (ex: PC SPES, Saw Palmetto, Dayto, Homemix, Yohimbe, Damiana leaf) Which one?	YES1 → NO2(c)		_   MONTHS1 YEARS2	_ _  PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2

c. Lasix	YES1→ NO2(d)		_   MONTHS1 YEARS2	_  PER DAY 1   PER WEEK 2		
d. Lycopene	YES1 → NO2(e)		MONTHS1 YEARS2	PER WEEK 2		
e. Selenium	YES1 → NO2 (f)		_   MONTHS1 YEARS2	_ PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2		
f. Vitamin E	YES1 → NO2(g)		_   MONTHS1 YEARS2	_ PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2		
g. Body Building or performance enhancing steroids.(DHEA, 19- Nor/androstenedione) Which one?	YES1 → NO2(h)		_   MONTHS1 YEARS2	PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2		
h. Statins or Cholersterol lowering drugs (ex. Lipitor, Zocor, Mevacor) Which one?	YES1 → NO2 (i)		_   MONTHS1 YEARS2	PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2		
i. Cox-2 Inhibitors (Celebrex, Vioxx, Bextra)	YES1 → NO2 (j)		MONTHS1 YEARS2	PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2		
j.Multivitamin. Which one(s)?	YES1 → NO2 (C9)	<u>   </u>	_   MONTHS1  YEARS2	_  PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2		
k. Other Vitamins. Which one(s)?	YES1 → NO2 (C9)		_   MONTHS1 YEARS2	PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2		
	YES1 → NO2 (C9)		MONTHS1 YEARS2	PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2		
	YES1 → NO2 (C9)		MONTHS1  YEARS2	PER DAY 1 PER WEEK 2		
-	, Nasproxsyn, and Ib ) <sub>1</sub> Occasionally (Skip to	cuprofen (Tylenol : C12) ( ) <sub>2</sub> Week	·	( ) <sub>3</sub> Daily		
C10. For what reason did you take NSAIDs?  ( ) <sub>0</sub> Headache ( ) <sub>1</sub> Heart disease ( ) <sub>2</sub> Stroke  ( ) <sub>3</sub> Arthritis ( ) <sub>4</sub> Other(please specify)						

C11. If you have take	en NSAID	os <b>on a daily</b> l	<b>oasis</b> , I wou	ld like to ask	you about these	periods	during
different times of y	our life.	(Fill in table	below)				

Action	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5
a. In what year did you start taking these drugs?					
b. How many or how much did you take per day?	( )pills ( )mg	( )pills ( )mg			
c.Which type or brand did you use?					
d. Did you continue to take	( ) <sub>0</sub> continued ( ) <sub>1</sub> stopped	( ) <sub>0</sub> continued ( ) <sub>1</sub> stopped			
this, stop or $\Delta$ your pattern for more than 6 months?	( ) <sub>2</sub> pattern $\Delta$	$()_2$ pattern $\Delta$	( ) <sub>2</sub> pattern $\Delta$	( ) <sub>2</sub> pattern $\Delta$	( ) <sub>2</sub> pattern $\Delta$
e. Year you stopped taking					
NSAIDS or Δ your	If this is a $\Delta$ of				
pattern for >6 months?	pattern, ⇒C2a	pattern, ⇒C3a	pattern, ⇒C4a	pattern, ⇒C5a	
f. Did you start NSAIDS again?	( ) <sub>0</sub> no $\Rightarrow$ C6 ( ) <sub>1</sub> yes $\Rightarrow$ C2a	( ) <sub>0</sub> no $\Rightarrow$ C6 ( ) <sub>1</sub> yes $\Rightarrow$ C2a	( ) <sub>0</sub> no $\Rightarrow$ C6 ( ) <sub>1</sub> yes $\Rightarrow$ C2a	( ) <sub>0</sub> no $\Rightarrow$ C6 ( ) <sub>1</sub> yes $\Rightarrow$ C2a	( ) <sub>0</sub> no ( ) <sub>1</sub> yes

C12. Have you taken any or	ther prescription	or non-prescription	medications w	ithin the last year?
(	$)_0$ No ( <b>Skip to D</b> )	$()_1 \text{ Yes}$		

#### C13. Which ones?

Name of Medication	Date began?	Date finished?	Reason for taking?	Notes

<b>MEDICATIONS</b> ( ) <sub>1</sub> Very Good ( ) <sub>2</sub> Good ( ) <sub>3</sub> Fair ( ) <sub>4</sub> Poor
---

#### **D. SMOKING HISTORY**

Now I have some questions about smoking.
D1. Have you ever smoked a total of 100 cigarettes or more in your lifetime?  ( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( <b>Skip to E1</b> ) ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes
D2. Did you ever smoke cigarettes regularly, at least one cigarette per day for six months or longer? ( ) $_0$ No ( <b>Skip to E1</b> ) ( ) $_1$ Yes
D3. How old were you when you first started smoking regularly?    AGE STARTED
D4. Do you smoke cigarettes regularly now?  ( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes ( <b>Skip to D6</b> )
D5. How old were you when you stopped smoking regularly?     AGE STOPPED
D6. In total, how many years have you smoked or did you smoke regularly (please subtract out years you did not smoke)?
D7. Thinking about all the years when you smoked regularly, how many cigarettes did you usually smoke in a day?       CIGARETTES/DAY
D8. During your childhood, until you were 18, did anyone in your home smoke? (do not include this if smoking was done only outside the home).  ()0 No (skip to D10) ()1 Yes  D9. How many people smoked in your home during your childhood?
D10. As an adult, does/did your spouse or partner or anyone else smoke in your home? (do not include this if smoking is/was done only outside the home). ( )0 No ( )1 Yes
D11. How many people smoked in your home during your adulthood?
D12. Do/Did you work in a place where co-workers smoked in your immediate area? ( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes
D13. For how many years were you working at a job where people smoked regularly in your immediate work area
SMOKING HISTORY ( ) <sub>1</sub> Very Good ( ) <sub>2</sub> Good ( ) <sub>3</sub> Fair ( ) <sub>4</sub> Poor

#### **E. ALCOHOL HISTORY**

E1. Did you ever drink any alcoholic beverages, such as be basis, that is, at least once a week for 6 months or lo ( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( <b>Skip</b>	1
E2. How old were you when you started drinking regularly?	_  AGE STARTED
E3. Do you still drink regularly now? ( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( )	Yes (Skip to E5)
E4. How old were you when you stopped drinking regularly	?   _  AGE STOPPED
E5. In total, for how many years have you or did you drink in Please subtract out the years when you didn't drink regularly	regularly?
E6. On the average, after age 25, how many (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE) did you drink per week? <u>DRINKS</u>	E7. How many years did you drink (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE) regularly? YEARS
1Cans or Bottles of Beer	
2Glasses of Wine	
4 Shots of hard liquor	
ALCOHOL HISTORY ( ) <sub>1</sub> Very Good ( ) <sub>2</sub> Good  F. OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	( ) <sub>3</sub> Fair ( ) <sub>4</sub> Poor
We would like some information about the types of jobs you	had for the longest period of time.
F1. What was the complete title of this job?	
F2. What year did you begin this job and what year did you s	top?// moyrmoyr
<u> </u>	time is 35 hours or more per week)  ull-time ( ) <sub>1</sub> Part-time
F4. What type of business or industry was this; that is what d Please be as specific as possible	± •
F5. What are/were your usual activities in this job?	

**OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY** ( )<sub>1</sub> Very Good ( )<sub>2</sub> Good ( )<sub>3</sub> Fair ( )<sub>4</sub> Poor

#### **G. BODY SIZE/ ANTHROPOMETRY**

G1. How tall are you?	_   or    FT INCHES CM
	DON'T KNOW988
G2. When you were about 8-9 years of	ld, compared to other boys your age, were you?
	Short       1         Somewhat short       2         Average height       3         Somewhat tall or       4         Tall?       5         DON'T KNOW       8
G3. When you were about 20-25 years	old, compared to other men your age, were you?
	Short       1         Somewhat short       2         Average height       3         Somewhat tall or       4         Tall?       5         DON'T KNOW       8
At what age did you reach your adul	t height?years
G4. After age 25, what has been your	usual weight?   _  or    LBS KG DON'T KNOW998
G5. Have you lost weight in the last 5	years? ( ) $_0$ No ( ) $_1$ Yes (Skip to G8)
G6. How much weight did you lose?	(IF LT 10 LBS GO TO G8) LBS
G7. In the past 5 years, did you lose th	nis weight without trying? ( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes

#### IN G8-G9, ASK EACH AGE GROUP ENDING WITH CURRENT AGE GROUP

		Age group				In the
		In 2nd to	20-29 yrs	40-49 yrs	60-69 yrs	past year
		4 <sup>th</sup> grade	old	old	old	(prior to
						diagnosi
						s)
Co	When you were (ACE CDOUD) command					
Gð.	When you were (AGE GROUP), compared					
	with other males in the same age group					
	were you?					
	Very thin			1	1	1
	Somewhat thin	2	2	2	2	2
	Average	3	3	3	3	3
	Somewhat heavy	4	4	4	4	4
	Very heavy	5	5	5	5	5
	DON'T KNOW	8	8	8	8	8
	NOT APPLICABLE	0	0	0	0	0
CO	What was your everage weight at/in (ACE					1 1 1 1
G9.	What was your average weight at/in (AGE					
	GROUP)?	LBS	LBS	LBS	LBS	LBS
	DON'T KNOW	998	998	998	998	998
G10.	As an adult, what was your highest weight?	_	(	or		
			LBS	KG		
<b>C</b> 11	A. 1 . 111 6 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1	. 1.0				
GII.	At what age did you first reach this highest w	eight?				
			AGE			
C12	Early are many viscous on many the viscous viscous at the				(C) ITTLE 1	
G12.	For how many years or months were you at the	ns mgnest v	weigni?		MONTHS 1	
				1	YEARS 2	
G13	When you gain weight, where on your body of	lo vou main	ly tand to a	dd tha waid	rht?	
015.	( ) <sub>0</sub> don't gain weight	io you mam	ily telia to a	du the weig	3111.	
	( ) <sub>1</sub> around the waist and stomach					
	( ) <sub>2</sub> around the hips and thighs					
	( ) <sub>3</sub> around the chest and shoulders					
	( ) <sub>4</sub> equally all over					
	( ) <sub>5</sub> other (specify)					

G14. Interviewer will ask: Do you know your waist circumference, or pant-size?	inches
G16. How would you describe your chest hair density? ( $)_0$ thick	( ) <sub>1</sub> medium ( ) <sub>2</sub> thin ( ) <sub>3</sub> no hairs
G17. Have you experienced any permanent hair loss from yo old? ( )0 No ( )1 Yes	ur scalp since you were twenty years
G18. If yes, at what age did the hair loss begin? years	
G19. Interviewer: Please indicate hair thickness ( ) $_0$ thick ( ) $_1$ to	medium ( ) <sub>2</sub> thin ( ) <sub>3</sub> no hairs
$()_1$ so	
Some Loss	Patterned
Baldness	) <sub>1</sub> Yes
G22. Are you using a wig or toupee? ( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes	·-
BODY SIZE/ANTHROPOMETRY ( ) <sub>1</sub> Very Good (	) <sub>2</sub> Good ( ) <sub>3</sub> Fair ( ) <sub>4</sub> Poor

#### H. MEDICAL HISTORY

Now I am going to ask some questions about your health.

	. Has a doctor ever told you that you diseases? FOR EACH YES RESPONSE GO THE NEXT I	ONSE AS	SK I2. FC		H2. IF YES Please tell me how old you were when the disease was (first) diagnosed.
		YES	<u>NO</u>		AGE
	aPeptic ulcer	1	0	(b)	a.
	b Liver cirrhosis	1	0	(c)	b.
	c Other liver diseases	1	0	(d)	c.
	dHepatitis B	1	0	(e)	g.
	eHepatitis C	1	0	(I3)	h.
	Have you ever been told by a doctor ( ) <sub>0</sub> No (Sk ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes	kip to I)		years	ai diauctes?
	Are you now taking insulin?  ( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes	·			
H6.	At what age did you begin to take	insulin?	-	years	
H7.	For what reason do you take insuli	n?			_
H8.	Are you now taking pills to lower oral hypoglycemic agents?  ( ) <sub>0</sub> No (Sk	•			sometimes called oral agents or
H9.	At what age did you begin to take	hypoglyc	emic agei	nts?y	vears
H10	). For what reason do you take hypo	oglycemic	e agents?		
	MEDICAL HISTORY ( ) <sub>1</sub> Ver	ry Good	( )2 (	Good ()	Fair ( ) <sub>4</sub> Poor

#### I. PROSTATE CANCER SCREENING HISTORY/UROLOGIC HEALTH

Now I'd like to ask you some questions about your urologic health.

#### **Screening History**

	prostate cancer?/Don't	-		n (PSA test, DRE) for nination (skip to I13)
12.	Was this examination performed by	a new phys	sician who you did not kno ostate cancer screening pr	
I3.	Was the prostate exam done because urinary control, pain)?ye	se you were expe	• • •	-related symptoms (e.g.,
I4.	Was your Digital Rectal Examination	on abnormal?	_yes <sub>1</sub> no <sub>0</sub> don't	$know_8$
I5.	Were you told that your PSA was ele	evated?yes <sub>1</sub> _	no <sub>0</sub> (skip to I8)d	on't know <sub>8</sub>
<b>I6.</b>	What was your PSA value?	_(don't know=8	88)	
I7.	Did you follow up with further testing	ng?yes <sub>1</sub> n	$\mathbf{o}_0$	
tho kno	Before this last exam, have you even bught there was something that need tows.  Never had exam before this last one [IF YES] Have you had a biopsy property.	eded to be chece <sub>9</sub> .	ked out further)? _	yes <sub>1</sub> no <sub>0</sub> don't
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•		
	Biopsy type Diagnosis	//		
	). How often do you get checked out			
110			annually <sub>1</sub> every 2 years <sub>2</sub> less often <sub>3</sub> don't know <sub>8</sub>	

#### **Urologic Health/History**

	0 01	t, now many times do you was the 12 months prior to the  ( ) <sub>0</sub> never (Skip to I15)  ( ) <sub>1</sub> once (Skip to I15)  ( ) <sub>2</sub> twice ( ) <sub>3</sub> three times ( ) <sub>4</sub> more than three times		•
	w old were you wl gular basis?	nen you first began waking	to urinate <b>more than o</b> i	nce a night on
I15. D	id a doctor ever te	ll you that you had:	Yes/No	How old were you when you were diagnosed?
a. an en	larged prostate or ben	ign prostatic hypertrophy	( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes ( ) <sub>8</sub> Don't know	
b. an in	flamed prostate or pro	statitis	( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes ( ) <sub>8</sub> Don't know	
c. some (specify		order related to the urinary tract	( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes ( ) <sub>8</sub> Don't know	
d. Som		disorder related to the prostate	( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes ( ) <sub>8</sub> Don't know	
	·	any prostate surgery?  ( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( <b>Skip to I19</b> )  ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes  surgeries have you had?		
	The many prostate	surgeries have you had		
J18.	Year of surgery	Hospital name	City	State
a.				
b.				
c.				

( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( <b>Skip</b> ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes	o to I22)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	or first told you that you had a urinary tract infection?
I21. How many times have you been dia	gnosed with a UTI?
I22. Have you had a vasectomy, that is  ( ) <sub>0</sub> No (Skip ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes	
I23. How old were you when you had a	vasectomy? years
I24. Were you circumcised? Circum( ) <sub>0</sub> No (Skip ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes	ncision: The surgical removal of the foreskin of the penis.  to J)
I25. At what age were you circumcised?  ( ) <sub>1</sub> newborn ( ) <sub>2</sub> other (spec	ify in years)
PROSTATE HISTORY ( ) <sub>1</sub> Ver	y Good ( ) <sub>2</sub> Good ( ) <sub>3</sub> Fair ( ) <sub>4</sub> Poor
J. FAMILY MEDICAL HISTORY	
	$( )_0$ No $( )_1$ Yes
Relative	Age at diagnosis (approximately) DK= 888
a Brother(s) ( ) <sub>0</sub> No	( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes ( ) <sub>8</sub> DK
b Father ( ) <sub>0</sub> No	( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes ( ) <sub>8</sub> DK
c Son (s) $( )_0$ No	( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes ( ) <sub>8</sub> DK
d Maternal Grandfather ( ) <sub>0</sub> No	( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes ( ) <sub>8</sub> DK
e Paternal Grandfather ( ) <sub>0</sub> No	( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes ( ) <sub>8</sub> DK

f Other \_\_\_\_\_(specify) ( )<sub>0</sub> No ( )<sub>1</sub> Yes ( )<sub>8</sub> DK

Kela	ative							Age at diagnosis (approximately) DK= 888
a	Brother(s)	(	) <sub>0</sub> No	(	) <sub>1</sub> Yes	(	) <sub>8</sub> DK	
b	Father	(	) <sub>0</sub> No	(	) <sub>1</sub> Yes	(	) <sub>8</sub> DK	
c	Son (s)	(	) <sub>0</sub> No	(	) <sub>1</sub> Yes	(	) <sub>8</sub> DK	
d	Maternal Grandfather	(	) <sub>0</sub> No	(	) <sub>1</sub> Yes	(	) <sub>8</sub> DK	
e	Paternal Grandfather	(	) <sub>0</sub> No	(	) <sub>1</sub> Yes	(	) <sub>8</sub> DK	
f	Other(specify)	(	) <sub>0</sub> No	(	) <sub>1</sub> Yes	(	) <sub>8</sub> DK	
ca	ancer? Including your da	ugł	nter, m	oth No	er, sist	er,		lood ever been told that she had breast hers.  ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes
. If	•	ugł	nter, m	oth No	er, sist	er,	grandmotl	hers.  ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes  Age at diagnosis (approximately)
Ca . If	ancer? Including your da f yes, at what age was it	dia	gnosec	oth No l?	er, sist	to J	grandmotl	hers.
. If	ancer? Including your da	dia <sub>2</sub>	nter, m ( ) <sub>0</sub> gnosec	No	er, sist	tto J	grandmotl 7)  ) <sub>8</sub> DK	hers.  ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes  Age at diagnosis (approximately)
ca . If	ancer? Including your da f yes, at what age was it ative  Daughter	dia;	nter, m ( ) <sub>0</sub> gnosec  ) <sub>0</sub> No ) <sub>0</sub> No	No (	(Skip t	(	grandmotl 7)  ) <sub>8</sub> DK  ) <sub>8</sub> DK	hers.  ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes  Age at diagnosis (approximately)
ca. If	ancer? Including your da f yes, at what age was it ative  Daughter  Mother	dia;	nter, m ( ) <sub>0</sub> gnosec  ) <sub>0</sub> No ) <sub>0</sub> No ) <sub>0</sub> No	( (	) <sub>1</sub> Yes	( (	grandmotl 7)  ) <sub>8</sub> DK  ) <sub>8</sub> DK  ) <sub>8</sub> DK	hers.  ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes  Age at diagnosis (approximately)
ca. If	ancer? Including your da  f yes, at what age was it  ative  Daughter  Mother  Sister	dia:	) <sub>0</sub> No ) <sub>0</sub> No ) <sub>0</sub> No	( (	) <sub>1</sub> Yes ) <sub>1</sub> Yes ) <sub>1</sub> Yes	( (	grandmoth 7) ) <sub>8</sub> DK ) <sub>8</sub> DK ) <sub>8</sub> DK	hers.  ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes  Age at diagnosis (approximately)

J3. Has anyone in your family that is related to you by blood, ever been told he had prostate cancer? Include your sons, grandsons, father, paternal grandfather, maternal grandfather, brothers.

( )<sub>1</sub> Yes

( )<sub>0</sub> No (**Skip to J5**)

J4. If yes, at what age was it diagnosed?

Re	elative				Age DK=		s (approxin	nately)
ì	Daughter	( ) <sub>0</sub> No (	) <sub>1</sub> Yes	( ) <sub>8</sub> D.K.				
)	Mother	( ) <sub>0</sub> No (	) <sub>1</sub> Yes	( ) <sub>8</sub> D.K.				
:	Sister	( ) <sub>0</sub> No (	) <sub>1</sub> Yes	( ) <sub>8</sub> D.K.				
1	Maternal Aunt	( ) <sub>0</sub> No (	) <sub>1</sub> Yes	( ) <sub>8</sub> D.K.				
•	Paternal Grandmother	( ) <sub>0</sub> No (	) <sub>1</sub> Yes	( ) <sub>8</sub> D.K.				
	Other (cmaxify)	( ) <sub>0</sub> No (	) <sub>1</sub> Yes	( ) <sub>8</sub> D.K.				
ei g:	Other(specify)  Eave any members of you andometrial cancer? Please randmothers.  If yes, at what age was in	ur family that se include yo	at are re our mot	lated to you ther, daughte	•			•
H en g:	ave any members of you ndometrial cancer? Pleas randmothers.	ur family that se include yo	at are re our mot	lated to you ther, daughte	er, sisters : ) <sub>1</sub> Yes	and mater		oaternal
H en gr	fave any members of youndometrial cancer? Pleas randmothers.  If yes, at what age was i	ur family that se include yo	at are re our mot No (Skip	lated to you ther, daughte	er, sisters : )1 Yes Age	and mater	rnal and p	oaternal
H engr	fave any members of youndometrial cancer? Pleas randmothers.  If yes, at what age was in the lative	or family that se include you ( ) <sub>0</sub> N t diagnosed	at are re our mot No (Skip ?	elated to you ther, daughte to K) (	er, sisters : )1 Yes Age	and mater	rnal and p	oaternal
H en gr	Tave any members of youndometrial cancer? Pleas randmothers.  If yes, at what age was in the place of the pla	t diagnosed	nt are re our mot No (Skip ?	clated to you ther, daughter to K) (	er, sisters : )1 Yes Age	and mater	rnal and p	oaternal
H en g:	fave any members of you ndometrial cancer? Pleas randmothers.  If yes, at what age was in the place of the pl	t diagnosed	nt are re our mot No (Skip ?  )1 Yes  )1 Yes  ( )1 Yes	clated to you ther, daughter to to K) (  ( )8 D.K.  ( )8 D.K.	er, sisters : )1 Yes Age	and mater	rnal and p	oaternal
H en g:	fave any members of you ndometrial cancer? Pleas randmothers.  If yes, at what age was it plative  Daughter  Mother  Sister(s)	t diagnosed	nt are re our mot No (Skip ?  )1 Yes  )1 Yes  ( )1 Yes  )1 Yes	clated to you ther, daughter to to K) (  ( )8 D.K.  ( )8 D.K.	er, sisters : )1 Yes Age	and mater	rnal and p	oaternal

#### K. PHYSICAL ACTIVITY/EXERCISE

Now, we are going to ask you about your levels of physical activity at different times in your life.

	a. Last year	b. Age 13-19	c. 20s	d. 30s	e. 40s	f. 50s+
K1. Did you participate in any routine physical activity for at least 20 minutes at a time that either made you sweat or increased your heart rate?	<sub>0</sub> No <sub>1</sub> Yes					
K2. What intensity level was your usual activity?	1 Moderate 2 Vigorous	1 Moderate 2 Vigorous	1Moderate 2 Vigorous	1 Moderate 2 Vigorous	1 Moderate 2 Vigorous	1 Moderate 2 Vigorous
K3. How often did you participate in this physical activity?	1 <1x/week 2 1x/week 3 >1x/week					

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	( ) <sub>1</sub> Very Good	( ) <sub>2</sub> Good	( ) <sub>3</sub> Fair ( ) <sub>4</sub>	Poor
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	( ) <sub>1</sub> Very Good	( ) <sub>2</sub> Good	$()_3 \text{ Fair } ()_4$	Poor

Section L (Sexual history) is self-administered, and the person will be given 20 min to complete this section.

SITE	ID:								

#### L. SEXUAL HISTORY/HEALTH (self administered)

- L1. At what age did you experience puberty (voice change, growth of pubic hair)? \_\_\_ years
- L2. How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse? \_\_\_ years

L3.When you were (age group)	In your teens ( ) <sub>0</sub> 0 ( ) <sub>1</sub> 1 ( ) <sub>2</sub> 2	In your 20's ( ) <sub>0</sub> 0 ( ) <sub>1</sub> 1 ( ) <sub>2</sub> 2	In your 30's ( ) <sub>0</sub> 0 ( ) <sub>1</sub> 1 ( ) <sub>2</sub> 2	In your 40's ( ) <sub>0</sub> 0 ( ) <sub>1</sub> 1 ( ) <sub>2</sub> 2	In your 50's ( ) <sub>0</sub> 0 ( ) <sub>1</sub> 1 ( ) <sub>2</sub> 2	In your 60's ( ) <sub>0</sub> 0 ( ) <sub>1</sub> 1 ( ) <sub>2</sub> 2	In your 70's ( ) <sub>0</sub> 0 ( ) <sub>1</sub> 1 ( ) <sub>2</sub> 2
with how many different partners did you have intercourse?	( ) <sub>3</sub> 3-4 ( ) <sub>4</sub> 5-9 ( ) <sub>5</sub> 10-19 ( ) <sub>6</sub> 20-39 ( ) <sub>7</sub> >40	( ) <sub>3</sub> 3-4 ( ) <sub>4</sub> 5-9 ( ) <sub>5</sub> 10-19 ( ) <sub>6</sub> 20-39 ( ) <sub>7</sub> >40	( ) <sub>3</sub> 3-4 ( ) <sub>4</sub> 5-9 ( ) <sub>5</sub> 10-19 ( ) <sub>6</sub> 20-39 ( ) <sub>7</sub> >40	( ) <sub>3</sub> 3-4 ( ) <sub>4</sub> 5-9 ( ) <sub>5</sub> 10-19 ( ) <sub>6</sub> 20-39 ( ) <sub>7</sub> >40	( ) <sub>3</sub> 3-4 ( ) <sub>4</sub> 5-9 ( ) <sub>5</sub> 10-19 ( ) <sub>6</sub> 20-39 ( ) <sub>7</sub> >40	( ) <sub>3</sub> 3-4 ( ) <sub>4</sub> 5-9 ( ) <sub>5</sub> 10-19 ( ) <sub>6</sub> 20-39 ( ) <sub>7</sub> >40	( ) <sub>3</sub> 3-4 ( ) <sub>4</sub> 5-9 ( ) <sub>5</sub> 10-19 ( ) <sub>6</sub> 20-39 ( ) <sub>7</sub> >40
L4.If you think back to when you	times per						
were (age group), and you think about the	( ) month <sub>1</sub>						
period of time in that decade when you had sexual intercourse, how often would you say you had sexual intercourse? Fill in the box with the frequency and mark per month or per year.	( ) year <sub>2</sub>	() year <sub>2</sub>					

SITE ID:
L5. How many live-born children have you fathered? Do not include any stepchildren, foster children, or adopted children (If zero, skip to L7)
L6. How old were you when your first child was born? years
L7. Have you ever tried to conceive a child for one year or more without success? ( ) <sub>0</sub> No () <sub>1</sub> Yes (If NO, skip to L9)
L8. Did a doctor ever say that you had a problem that might be related to your difficulty in conceiving a child? If so, what was the problem?  ( ) <sub>0</sub> Low sperm count( ) <sub>1</sub> Low sperm motility ( ) <sub>2</sub> Impotence ( ) <sub>3</sub> Other(specify)
L9. Have you ever used condoms (rubbers)? ( ) $_0$ No (If No, skip to L13) ( ) $_1$ Yes
L10 Not counting the times that you were trying to conceive a child, how often did you use condoms? () <sub>0</sub> Rarely () <sub>1</sub> Sometimes () <sub>2</sub> Always
L11. Before one year ago, did you usually use condoms (rubbers)? ( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes
L12. Not counting the past year, for how many years did you use condoms (rubbers)?YEARS

For the next question, please think about any sexually transmitted diseases that you may have contracted during your life.

L13.	Did a doctor ever tell you that you had:	Yes/No	you	were were	•	•	altogether isease?
a.	Gonorrhea	( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes					
b.	Syphilis	( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes					
c.	Genital Warts	( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes					
d.	Genital Herpes	( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes					
e.	Other sexually transmitted disease (specify)	( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes					
f.	Other sexually transmitted disease (specify)	( ) <sub>0</sub> No ( ) <sub>1</sub> Yes					

This completes our interview. I would like to now take the samples and I want to thank you very much for the time you have spent in answering my questions today.

May we contact you again later if w ( )0 No ( )1 Yes	e need to cl	arify any of	the informa	ition yo	u have	prov	vided?
ר	Fime ended:	:_	(	)1 AM )2 PM			
M. ADMINISTRATIVE INFOR	MATION						
M1. Date form completed							
M2. Name of interviewer		/	/				
M3. Interviewer ID Number:							
M4. Interviewer's Signature:							
N. INTERVIEWER REMARKS							
N1. Interview was conducted:	( )3 Over the	he phone	Research Ce				
N2. Respondent's cooperation was	$( )_{2}$ $( )_{3}$	Very goo Good Fair Poor	d				
N3. The overall quality of the inter	view was:	( ) <sub>1</sub> V ( ) <sub>2</sub> G ( ) <sub>3</sub> Fa ( ) <sub>4</sub> Po	air				
N4. Did any of the following occur a. R did not know enough in b. R did not want to be more c. R did not understand or s d. R was upset or depressed e. R had poor hearing or spe f. R was confused by freque g. R was emotionally unstal h. Others helped with the ar	nformation re specific. peak English . eech. ent interrupt ble.	egarding th	e topics.		) <sub>0</sub> No		)1 Yes

i. j. k. l.	R required a lot of probing Patient was reserved R was physically ill Other, (specify)	(	)0 No ( )1 Ye )0 No ( )1 Ye )0 No ( )1 Ye )0 No ( )1 Ye
N5. (	Comments/Remarks:		

#### **NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH**

## Diet History Questionnaire



#### **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

- Answer each question as best you can. Estimate if you are not sure. A guess is better than leaving a blank.
- Use only a black ball-point pen. Do not use a pencil or felt-tip pen. Do not fold, staple, or tear the pages.
- Put an X in the box next to your answer.
- If you make any changes, cross out the incorrect answer and put an X in the box next to the correct answer. Also draw a circle around the correct answer.
- If you mark NEVER, NO, or DON'T KNOW for a question, please follow any arrows or instructions that direct you to the next question.

BEFORE TURNING THE PAGE, PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

#### Today's date:

MONTH	D/	¥Υ	YEAR
☐ Jan ☐ Feb ☐ Mar ☐ Apr ☐ Jun ☐ Jul ☐ Aug ☐ Sep ☐ Oct ☐ Nov ☐ Dec	 □0 □1 □2 □3		☐ 2002 ☐ 2003 ☐ 2004 ☐ 2005 ☐ 2006

In wh	nat	month	า were
you l	bor	n?	

	Jan
	Feb
	Mar
	Apr
	May
	Jun
	Jul
	Aug
	Sep
	Oct
	Nov
	Dec

# In what year were you born?

### Are you male or female?

☐Male ☐Female

BAR CODE LABEL OR SUBJECT ID HERE

1. Over the past 12 months, how often did you drink	Over the past 12 months		
tomato juice or vegetable juice?	4. How often did you drink other fruit drinks (auch		
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 2)	4. How often did you drink other fruit drinks (such as cranberry cocktail, Hi-C, lemonade, or Kool-Aid, diet or regular)?		
☐ 1 time per month or less ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 2–3 times per day ☐ 1–2 times per week ☐ 4–5 times per day ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 6 or more times per day ☐ 5–6 times per week	NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 5)  1 time per month or less		
Each time you drank tomato juice or vegetable juice, how much did you usually drink?	☐ 1–2 times per week ☐ 4–5 times per day ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 6 or more times per day ☐ 5–6 times per week		
Less than ¾ cup (6 ounces)  ¾ to 1¼ cups (6 to 10 ounces)  More than 1¼ cups (10 ounces)	4a. Each time you drank <b>fruit drinks</b> , how much did you usually drink?  ☐ Less than 1 cup (8 ounces)		
<ol> <li>Over the <u>past 12 months</u>, how often did you drink orange juice or grapefruit juice?</li> </ol>	☐ 1 to 2 cups (8 to 16 ounces) ☐ More than 2 cups (16 ounces)		
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 3)	4b. How often were your fruit drinks diet or sugar-free drinks?		
☐ 1 time per month or less ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 2–3 times per day ☐ 1–2 times per week ☐ 4–5 times per day ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 6 or more times per day ☐ 5–6 times per week	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always		
2a. Each time you drank <b>orange juice</b> or <b>grapefruit juice</b> , how much did you usually drink?	<ol> <li>How often did you drink milk as a beverage (NOT in coffee, NOT in cereal)? (Please include chocolate milk and hot chocolate.)</li> </ol>		
☐ Less than ¾ cup (6 ounces) ☐ ¾ to 1¼ cups (6 to 10 ounces) ☐ More than 1¼ cups (10 ounces)	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 6) ☐ 1 time per month or less ☐ 1 time per day		
<ol> <li>Over the <u>past 12 months</u>, how often did you drink other 100% fruit juice or 100% fruit juice mixtures (such as apple, grape, pineapple, or others)?</li> </ol>	☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 2–3 times per day ☐ 4–5 times per day ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 6 or more times per day ☐ 5–6 times per week		
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 4)	5a. Each time you drank <b>milk as a beverage</b> , how much did you usually drink?		
☐ 1 time per month or less ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 2–3 times per day ☐ 4–5 times per day ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 6 or more times per day ☐ 5–6 times per week	Less than 1 cup (8 ounces)  1 to 1½ cups (8 to 12 ounces)  More than 1½ cups (12 ounces)  5b. What kind of <b>milk</b> did you usually drink?		
3a. Each time you drank <b>other fruit juice</b> or <b>fruit juice</b> mixtures, how much did you usually drink?	☐ Whole milk ☐ 2% fat milk ☐ 1 % fat milk ☐ Skim, nonfat, or ½% fat milk		
Less than ¾ cup (6 ounces)  3¼ to 1½ cups (6 to 12 ounces)  More than 1½ cups (12 ounces)	Soy milk Rice milk Other		

Over the past 12 months			/	a.	pop diet or sugar-free?
<b>en</b> Ins	w often did you drink <b>meal rep</b> lergy, or high-protein beverag tant Breakfast, Ensure, Slimfas ers?	jes such as			☐ Almost never or never ☐ About 1/4 of the time ☐ About 1/2 of the time ☐ About 3/4 of the time
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 7)			☐ Almost always or always		
	2–3 times per month 2–1–2 times per week 4–	time per day -3 times per day -5 times per day or more times per day	7	e.	How often were these soft drinks, soda, or pop caffeine-free?  Almost never or never About 1/4 of the time About 1/2 of the time
6a.	Each time you drank <b>meal rep beverages</b> , how much did you				☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always
	Less than 1 cup (8 ounces)  1 to 1½ cups (8 to 12 ounces)  More than 1½ cups (12 ounce) er the past 12 months, did you nks, soda, or pop?	es)			er the <u>past 12 months</u> , did you drink <b>beer</b> ?  NO (GO TO QUESTION 9)  YES
□ NO (GO TO QUESTION 8)			8	a.	How often did you drink <b>beer IN THE SUMMER</b> ?
√ 7a.	YES				□NEVER
	How often did you drink soft of or pop IN THE SUMMER?  ☐ NEVER	drinks, soda,			☐ 1 time per month or less ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 2–3 times per day ☐ 4–5 times per day ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ per day
	1 time per month or less 2–3 times per month 1–2 times per week 3–4 times per week 5–6 times per week	1 time per day 2–3 times per day 4–5 times per day 6 or more times per day	8	b.	How often did you drink beer DURING THE REST OF THE YEAR?
7b.	How often did you drink soft drinks, soda, or pop DURING THE REST OF THE YEAR?  □ NEVER				☐ 1 time per month or less ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 2–3 times per day ☐ 4–5 times per day ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 5 per day
7c.	1 time per month or less 2–3 times per month 1–2 times per week 3–4 times per week 5–6 times per week		8	C.	Each time you drank <b>beer</b> , how much did you usually drink?  Less than a 12-ounce can or bottle  1 to 3 12-ounce cans or bottles  More than 3 12-ounce cans or bottles
	pop, how much did you usually drink?  ☐ Less than 12 ounces or less than 1 can or bottle ☐ 12 to 16 ounces or 1 can or bottle ☐ More than 16 ounces or more than 1 can or bottle				

11b. How often did you eat oatmeal, grits, or
other cooked cereal DURING THE REST OF THE YEAR?
□ NEVER
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 3–6 times per week ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 5–6 times per day
<ul><li>11c. Each time you ate oatmeal, grits, or other cooked cereal, how much did you usually eat?</li><li>Less than ¾ cup</li></ul>
☐ ¾ to 1¼ cups ☐ More than 1¼ cups
12. How often did you eat cold cereal?
NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 13)    1–6 times per year
☐ Almost always or always  12c. How often was the cold cereal you ate All Bran, Fiber One, 100% Bran, or Bran Buds?  ☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always

Over the past 12 months	13a. Each time you ate applesauce, how much did you usually eat?
12d. How often was the cold cereal you ate <b>some</b> other bran or fiber cereal (such as Cheerios, Shredded Wheat, Raisin Bran, Bran Flakes, Grape-Nuts, Granola, Wheaties, or Healthy Choice)?	☐ Less than ½ cup ☐ ½ to 1 cup ☐ More than 1 cup
☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always  12e. How often was the cold cereal you ate any	14. How often did you eat apples?  NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 15)  1–6 times per year  2 times per week 7–11 times per year  3–4 times per week 1 time per month  5–6 times per week 2–3 times per month  1 time per day
other type of cold cereal (such as Corn Flakes, Rice Krispies, Frosted Flakes, Special K, Froot Loops, Cap'n Crunch, or others)?	☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day  14a. Each time you ate <b>apples</b> , how many did you usually eat?
☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	☐ Less than 1 apple ☐ 1 apple ☐ More than 1 apple  15. How often did you eat <b>pears</b> (fresh, canned, or frozen)?
12f. Was <b>milk</b> added to your cold cereal?	□ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 16)
NO (GO TO QUESTION 13)  ✓ YES  12g. What kind of <b>milk</b> was usually added?	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day
<ul> <li>Whole milk</li> <li>2% fat milk</li> <li>1% fat milk</li> <li>Skim, nonfat, or ½% fat milk</li> <li>Soy milk</li> <li>Rice milk</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	15a. Each time you ate <b>pears</b> , how many did you usually eat?  Less than 1 pear 1 pear More than 1 pear
12h. Each time milk was added to your cold cereal, how much was usually added?	16. How often did you eat <b>bananas?</b> ☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 17)
Less than ½ cup ½ to 1 cup More than 1 cup  13. How often did you eat applesauce?	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 14)	
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day	

Over the past 12 months	18c. Each time you ate <b>peaches</b> , <b>nectarines</b> , or <b>plums</b> , how much did you usually eat?
16a. Each time you ate <b>bananas</b> , how many did you usually eat?  ☐ Less than 1 banana ☐ 1 banana ☐ More than 1 banana	Less than 1 fruit or less than ½ cup  1 to 2 fruits or ½ to ¾ cup  More than 2 fruits or more than ¾ cup  19. How often did you eat <b>grapes</b> ?
17. How often did you eat <b>dried fruit</b> , such as prunes or raisins (not including dried apricots)?    NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 18)     1-6 times per year   2 times per week   7-11 times per year   3-4 times per week   1 time per month   5-6 times per week   2-3 times per month   1 time per day   1 time per day   1 time per day   2 or more times per day   17a. Each time you ate <b>dried fruit</b> , how much did you usually eat (not including dried apricots)?   Less than 2 tablespoons   2 to 5 tablespoons   More than 5 tablespoons   More than 5 tablespoons   18. Over the past 12 months, did you eat peaches, nectarines, or plums?    NO (GO TO QUESTION 19)   YES   18a. How often did you eat fresh peaches, nectarines, or plums WHEN IN SEASON?   NEVER   1-6 times per season   3-4 times per week   1 time per month   1 time per day   1 time per week   2 or more times per day   18b. How often did you eat peaches, nectarines, or plums (fresh, canned, or frozen) DURING THE REST OF THE YEAR?   NEVER   1-6 times per year   2 times per week   1 time per month   5-6 times per week   1 time per month   5-6 times per week   1 time per month   5-6 times per week   1 time per month   1 time per week   2-3 times per month   1 time per week   1 time per month   1 time per day   2 or more times per day   1 time per month   1 time per day   2 or more times per day   1 time per week   2 or more times per day   1 time per week   2 or more times per day   3 times per week   3 times p	NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 20)   1–6 times per year   2 times per week   7–11 times per year   3–4 times per week   1 time per month   5–6 times per week   2–3 times per month   1 time per day   1 time per week   2 or more times per day   19a. Each time you ate grapes, how much did you usually eat?   Less than ½ cup or less than 10 grapes   ½ to 1 cup or 10 to 30 grapes   More than 1 cup or more than 30 grapes   More than 1 cup or more than 30 grapes   NO (GO TO QUESTION 21)   YES   20a. How often did you eat fresh cantaloupe   WHEN IN SEASON?   NEVER   1–6 times per season   2 times per week   7–11 times per season   3–4 times per week   1 time per month   1 time per day   2 or more times per week   1–6 times per year   3–4 times per week   2–3 times per year   3–4 times per week   3–4 times per week
	<b>!</b>

TO QUESTION 23)
ten did you eat <b>fresh strawberries</b> IN SEASON?
ER
times per season
en did you eat <b>fresh</b> or <b>frozen</b> erries DURING THE REST OF THE YEAR?
ER
times per year  times per year  times per year  e per month  times per month  e per week  2 times per week  3–4 times per week  5–6 times per week  1 time per day  2 or more times  per day
me you ate <b>strawberries</b> , how much usually eat?
than ¼ cup or less than 3 berries ¾ cup or 3 to 8 berries than ¾ cup or more than 8 berries
ast 12 months, did you eat <b>oranges,</b> s, or <b>tangelos</b> ? TO QUESTION 24)
ten did you eat <b>fresh oranges, tangerines,</b> elos WHEN IN SEASON?
times per season

Over the past 12 months	25. How often did you eat other kinds of fruit?
23b. How often did you eat oranges, tangerines, or tangelos (fresh or canned) DURING THE REST OF THE YEAR?  NEVER  1-6 times per year 7-11 times per year 1 time per month 2-3 times per month 1 time per day 1 time per week 2 or more times per day  23c. Each time you ate oranges, tangerines, or tangelos, how many did you usually eat?  Less than 1 fruit 1 fruit	□ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 26) □ 1–6 times per year □ 2 times per week □ 7–11 times per year □ 3–4 times per week □ 1 time per month □ 5–6 times per week □ 2–3 times per month □ 1 time per day □ 1 time per week □ 2 or more times per day  25a. Each time you ate other kinds of fruit, how much did you usually eat? □ Less than ¼ cup □ ¼ to ¾ cup □ ¼ to ¾ cup □ More than ¾ cup □ More than ¾ cup □ NF (FO TO CUESTION 27)
☐ More than 1 fruit	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 27)
24. Over the past 12 months, did you eat grapefruit?  NO (GO TO QUESTION 25)  The YES	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day
↓ 24a. How often did you eat fresh grapefruit WHEN IN SEASON?	26a. Each time you ate <b>COOKED greens</b> , how much did you usually eat?  ☐ Less than ½ cup
□ NEVER   □ 1-6 times per season □ 3-4 times per week   □ 7-11 times per season □ 3-4 times per week   □ 1 time per month □ 5-6 times per week   □ 2-3 times per month □ 1 time per day   □ 1 time per week □ 2 or more times per day    24b. How often did you eat grapefruit (fresh or canned) DURING THE REST OF THE YEAR?  □ NEVER  □ 1-6 times per year □ 2 times per week   □ 7-11 times per year □ 3-4 times per week   □ 1 time per month □ 5-6 times per week   □ 2-3 times per month □ 1 time per day   □ 1 time per week □ 2 or more times per day    24c. Each time you ate grapefruit, how much did you usually eat?  □ Less than ½ grapefruit □ ½ grapefruit □ More than ½ grapefruit	½ to 1 cup   More than 1 cup
<u></u>	

Over the past 12 months	31. How often did you eat <b>string beans</b> or <b>green beans</b> (fresh, canned, or frozen)?
28. How often did you eat <b>coleslaw</b> ?	
NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 29)   1–6 times per year	NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 32)   1–6 times per year
Less than ¼ cup  ¼ to 1 cup  More than 1 cup  30. How often did you eat carrots (fresh, canned, or frozen)?  NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 31)  1-6 times per year  7-11 times per year  3-4 times per week  1 time per month  5-6 times per week  2-3 times per month  1 time per day  1 time per week  2 or more times per day  30a. Each time you ate carrots, how much did you usually eat?  Less than ¼ cup or less than 2 baby carrots  ¼ to ½ cup or 2 to 5 baby carrots  More than ½ cup or more than 5 baby carrots	33. Over the past 12 months, did you eat corn?    NO (GO TO QUESTION 34)   YES   33a. How often did you eat fresh corn WHEN IN SEASON?   NEVER   1-6 times per season   2 times per week   7-11 times per season   3-4 times per week   5-6 times per week   1 time per month   1 time per day   2 or more times per day
☐ ¼ to ½ cup or 2 to 5 baby carrots	☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more time

Over the <u>past 12 months</u>	36. How often did you eat mixed vegetables?
33b. How often did you eat <b>corn</b> (fresh, canned, or frozen) <b>DURING THE REST OF THE YEAR</b> ?	□ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 37)
□ NEVER	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week	☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day
☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day	36a. Each time you ate <b>mixed vegetables</b> , how much did you usually eat?
33c. Each time you ate <b>corn</b> , how much did you usually eat?	☐ Less than ½ cup ☐ ½ to 1 cup ☐ More than 1 cup
☐ Less than 1 ear or less than ½ cup☐ 1 ear or ½ to 1 cup	37. How often did you eat <b>onions</b> ?
☐ More than 1 ear or more than 1 cup	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 38)
34. Over the <u>past 12 months</u> , how often did you eat <b>broccoli</b> (fresh or frozen)?	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day
NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 35)	☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week	37a. Each time you ate <b>onions</b> , how much did you usually eat?
☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day	<ul><li>☐ Less than 1 slice or less than 1 tablespoon</li><li>☐ 1 slice or 1 to 4 tablespoons</li><li>☐ More than 1 slice or more than 4 tablespoons</li></ul>
34a. Each time you ate <b>broccoli</b> , how much did you usually eat?	<ul> <li>         ↓     </li> <li>38. Now think about all the cooked vegetables you ate in the past 12 months and how they were     </li> </ul>
☐ Less than ¼ cup ☐ ¼ to 1 cup ☐ More than 1 cup	prepared. How often were your vegetables COOKED WITH some sort of fat, including oil spray? (Please do not include potatoes.)
35. How often did you eat <b>cauliflower</b> or <b>Brussels sprouts</b> (fresh or frozen)?	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 39)
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 36)	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week
□ 1–6 times per year       □ 2 times per week         □ 7–11 times per year       □ 3–4 times per week         □ 1 time per month       □ 5–6 times per week         □ 2-3 times per month       □ 1 time per day         □ 1 time per week       □ 2 or more times per day	☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day
35a. Each time you ate <b>cauliflower</b> or <b>Brussels sprouts</b> , how much did you usually eat?	
Less than ¼ cup  1/4 to ½ cup  More than ½ cup	
↓	

Over the <u>past 12 months</u>	40. Over the <u>past 12 months</u> , how often did you eat <b>sweet peppers</b> (green, red, or yellow)?
38a. Which fats were usually added to your vegetables <b>DURING COOKING</b> ? (Please do not include potatoes. Mark all that apply.)	□ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 41)
☐ Margarine ☐ Corn oil  (including low-fat) ☐ Canola or rapeseed oil ☐ Butter (including ☐ Oil spray, such as Pam or others ☐ Lard fathook or ☐ Other kinds of oils	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day
☐ Lard, fatback, or ☐ Other kinds of oils bacon fat ☐ None of the above ☐ Olive oil	40a. Each time you ate <b>sweet peppers</b> , how much did you usually eat?
39. Now, thinking again about all the <b>cooked vegetables</b> you ate in the <u>past 12 months</u> , how often was some sort of fat, sauce, or dressing added <b>AFTER COOKING OR AT THE TABLE</b> ? (Please do not include potatoes.)	Less than 1/8 pepper  1/8 to 1/4 pepper  More than 1/4 pepper  41. Over the past 12 months, did you eat fresh tomatoes (including those in salads)?
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 40)	├── │ NO (GO TO QUESTION 42)
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 2 times per day ☐ 3 or more times per day	YES  41a. How often did you eat fresh tomatoes (including those in salads) WHEN IN
39a. Which fats, sauces, or dressings were usually added AFTER COOKING OR AT THE TABLE? (Please do not include potatoes. Mark all that apply.)	SEASON?
☐ Margarine ☐ Salad dressing (including low-fat) ☐ Cheese sauce ☐ Butter (including ☐ White sauce low-fat) ☐ Other ☐ Lard, fatback, or bacon fat	☐ 1–6 times per season ☐ 2 times per week☐ 7–11 times per season☐ 3–4 times per week☐ 1 time per month☐ 5–6 times per week☐ 2–3 times per month☐ 1 time per day☐ 1 time per week☐ 2 or more times☐ 2 times☐ 3–4 t
39b. If margarine, butter, lard, fatback, or bacon fat was added to your cooked vegetables	41b. How often did you eat fresh tomatoes (including those in salads) DURING THE REST OF THE YEAR?
AFTER COOKING OR AT THE TABLE, how much did you usually add?	□ NEVER
☐ Did not usually add these ☐ Less than 1 teaspoon ☐ 1 to 3 teaspoons ☐ More than 3 teaspoons	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day
39c. If salad dressing, cheese sauce, or white sauce was added to your cooked vegetables  AFTER COOKING OR AT THE TABLE, how much did you usually add?	41c. Each time you ate <b>fresh tomatoes</b> , how much did you usually eat?
☐ Did not usually add these ☐ Less than 1 tablespoon ☐ 1 to 3 tablespoons ☐ More than 3 tablespoons	☐ Less than ¼ tomato ☐ ¼ to ½ tomato ☐ More than ½ tomato

Over the past 12 months	45. How often did you eat French fries, home fries, hash browned potatoes, or tater tots?
42. How often did you eat <b>lettuce salads</b> (with or without other vegetables)?	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 46)
NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 43)  1-6 times per year	□ 1–6 times per year □ 2 times per week □ 7–11 times per year □ 3–4 times per week □ 1 time per month □ 5–6 times per week □ 2–3 times per month □ 1 time per day □ 1 time per week □ 2 or more times per day  45a. Each time you ate French fries, home fries, hash browned potatoes, or tater tots how much did you usually eat? □ Less than 10 fries or less than ½ cup □ 10 to 25 fries or ½ to 1 cup □ More than 25 fries or more than 1 cup
43. How often did you eat <b>salad dressing</b> (including low-fat) on salads?	46. How often did you eat <b>potato salad</b> ?  ☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 47)
NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 44)   1–6 times per year   2 times per week   7–11 times per year   3–4 times per week   1 time per month   5–6 times per week   2–3 times per month   1 time per day   1 time per week   2 or more times per day   43a. Each time you ate salad dressing on salads, how much did you usually eat?   Less than 2 tablespoons   More than 4 tablespoons   More than 4 tablespoons   44. How often did you eat sweet potatoes or yams?    NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 45)   1–6 times per year   2 times per week   7–11 times per year   3–4 times per week   1 time per month   5–6 times per week   2–3 times per month   1 time per day   1 time per week   2 or more times per day   44a. Each time you ate sweet potatoes or yams, how much did you usually eat?   1 small potato or less than ¼ cup   1 medium potato or ¼ to ¾ cup   1 large potato or more than ¾ cup   1 large potato or more than ¾ cup	1-6 times per year   2 times per week   7-11 times per year   3-4 times per week   1 time per month   5-6 times per week   1 time per week   2 or more times per day   1 time per week   2 or more times per day   46a. Each time you ate potato salad, how much did you usually eat?   Less than ½ cup   ½ to 1 cup   More than 1 cup   47. How often did you eat baked, boiled, or mashed potatoes?   NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 48)   1-6 times per year   2 times per week   7-11 times per year   3-4 times per week   1 time per month   5-6 times per week   2-3 times per month   1 time per day   1 time per week   2 or more times per day   47a. Each time you ate baked, boiled, or mashed potatoes, how much did you usually eat?   1 small potato or less than ½ cup   1 medium potato or ½ to 1 cup   1 large potato or more than 1 cup

Over th	e past 12 months		47h.	Each time <b>cheese</b> o added to your potato	or <b>cheese sauce</b> was
47b.	How often was <b>sour cream</b> (including low- fat) added to your potatoes, <b>EITHER IN</b> <b>COOKING OR AT THE TABLE</b> ?			usually added?  Less than 1 tablesp  1 to 3 tablespoons	ooon
	☐ Almost never or never (GO TO QUESTION 47d) ☐ About ¼ of the time	4.0		More than 3 tables	•
	☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time	48		w often did you eat <b>s</b> a	
	☐ Almost always or always		— <u> </u>	NEVER (GO TO QUE	STION 49)
47c.	Each time <b>sour cream</b> was added to your potatoes, how much was usually added?  Less than 1 tablespoon  1 to 3 tablespoons			1–6 times per year 7–11 times per year 1 time per month 2–3 times per month 1 time per week	2 times per week 3-4 times per week 5-6 times per week 1 time per day 2 or more times per day
	More than 3 tablespoons		182	·	alsa, how much did you
<b>→</b> 47d.	How often was <b>margarine</b> (including low-fat)		40a.	usually eat?	aisa, now mach ala you
	added to your potatoes, EITHER IN COOKING OR AT THE TABLE?			Less than 1 tablesp  1 to 5 tablespoons	
	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time	<b>↓</b> 49	9. Ho\	☐ More than 5 tables w often did you eat ca	•
	☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	_	— П	NEVER (GO TO QUE	STION 50)
47.				•	•
4/e.	How often was <b>butter</b> (including low-fat) added to your potatoes, <b>EITHER IN COOKING OR AT THE TABLE</b> ?			1–6 times per year 7–11 times per year 1 time per month 2–3 times per month	2 times per week 3–4 times per week 5–6 times per week 1 time per day
	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time		⊔ 49a.	1 time per week  Each time you ate <b>c</b> usually eat?	☐ 2 or more times per day  atsup, how much did you
	Almost always or always			Less than 1 teaspo	on.
47f.	Each time <b>margarine</b> or <b>butter</b> was added to your potatoes, how much was usually added?	<b>\</b>		1 to 6 teaspoons More than 6 teaspo	
	_	50		w often did you eat <b>st</b> nplings?	tuffing, dressing, or
	<ul><li>Never added</li><li>Less than 1 teaspoon</li><li>1 to 3 teaspoons</li><li>More than 3 teaspoons</li></ul>	Γ		NEVER (GO TO QUE	STION 51)
47g.	How often was cheese or cheese sauce added to your potatoes, EITHER IN COOKING OR AT THE TABLE?			1–6 times per year 7–11 times per year 1 time per month 2–3 times per month 1 time per week	☐ 2 times per week ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day
	☐ Almost never or never (GO TO QUESTION 48) ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time		50a.		tuffing, dressing, or uch did you usually eat?
	Almost always or always			Less than ½ cup ½ to 1 cup More than 1 cup	

Over the past 12 months	53b. How often were the beans you ate <b>retried</b>
51. How often did you eat <b>chili</b> ?	beans, beans prepared with any type of fat, or with meat added?
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 52)	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day	About 1/2 of the time About 1/2 of the time About 3/4 of the time Almost always or always  54. How often did you eat other kinds of vegetables?
51a. Each time you ate <b>chili</b> , how much did you usually eat?	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 55)
☐ Less than ½ cup ☐ ½ to 1³/4 cups ☐ More than 1³/4 cups  52. How often did you eat <b>Mexican foods</b> (such as tacos, tostados, burritos, tamales, fajitas,	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day
enchiladas, quesadillas, and chimichangas)?  —   NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 53)	54a. Each time you ate <b>other kinds of vegetables</b> , how much did you usually eat?
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day	Less than ¼ cup  ¼ to ½ cup  More than ½ cup  55. How often did you eat rice or other cooked grains (such as bulgur, cracked wheat, or
52a. Each time you ate <b>Mexican foods</b> , how much did you usually eat?	millet)?  ☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 56)
☐ Less than 1 taco, burrito, etc. ☐ 1 to 2 tacos, burritos, etc. ☐ More than 2 tacos, burritos, etc.  53. How often did you eat <b>cooked dried beans</b> (such as baked beans, pintos, kidney, blackeyed peas, lima, lentils, soybeans, or refried beans)? (Please don't include bean soups or chili.)	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day ☐ 2 or more times per day ☐ 55a. Each time you ate <b>rice</b> or <b>other cooked grains</b> , how much did you usually eat?
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 54)	Less than ½ cup  ½ to 1 /2 cups
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day	☐ More than 1 /2 cups  55b. How often was butter, margarine, or oil added to your rice IN COOKING OR AT THE TABLE?
53a. Each time you ate <b>beans</b> , how much did you usually eat?  ☐ Less than ½ cup ☐ ½ to 1 cup ☐ More than 1 cup	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always

Over the past 12 months	56f. Each time <b>syrup</b> was added to your pancakes, waffles, or French toast, how
56. How often did you eat pancakes, waffles, or French toast?	much was usually added?
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 57)	Less than 1 tablespoon  1 to 4 tablespoons
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day	☐ More than 4 tablespoons  57. How often did you eat lasagna, stuffed shells, stuffed manicotti, ravioli, or tortellini? (Please do not include spaghetti or other pasta.)
56a. Each time you ate pancakes, waffles, or French toast, how much did you usually eat?  Less than 1 medium piece 1 to 3 medium pieces More than 3 medium pieces	<ul> <li>NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 58)</li> <li>1–6 times per year</li> <li>7–11 times per year</li> <li>1 time per month</li> <li>2 times per week</li> <li>5–6 times per week</li> <li>2–3 times per month</li> <li>1 time per day</li> <li>1 time per week</li> <li>2 or more times per day</li> </ul>
56b. How often was <b>margarine</b> (including low-fat) added to your pancakes, waffles, or French toast <b>AFTER COOKING OR AT THE TABLE</b> ?	57a. Each time you ate lasagna, stuffed shells, stuffed manicotti, ravioli, or tortellini, how much did you usually eat?  ☐ Less than 1 cup
☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	☐ 1 to 2 cups ☐ More than 2 cups  58. How often did you eat macaroni and cheese? ☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 59)
56c. How often was <b>butter</b> (including low-fat) added to your pancakes, waffles, or French toast <b>AFTER COOKING OR AT THE TABLE</b> ?	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day
☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always  56d. Each time margarine or butter was added to your pancakes, waffles, or French toast, how much was usually added?	58a. Each time you ate macaroni and cheese, how much did you usually eat?  Less than 1 cup 1 to 1/2 cups More than 1/2 cups  59. How often did you eat pasta salad or macaroni salad?
☐ Never added ☐ Less than 1 teaspoon ☐ 1 to 3 teaspoons ☐ More than 3 teaspoons  56e. How often was <b>syrup</b> added to your pancakes, waffles, or French toast?	NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 60)  1–6 times per year
☐ Almost never or never (GO TO QUESTION 57) ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	1 time per week 2 or more times per day

Over the past 12 months	61. How often did you eat <b>bagels</b> or <b>English muffins</b> ?
59a. Each time you ate pasta salad or macaroni salad, how much did you usually eat?	☐ NEVER (GO TO INTRODUCTION TO QUESTION 62)
Less than ½ cup ½ to 1 cup More than 1 cup  00. Other than the pastas listed in Questions 57, 58,	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day
and 59, how often did you eat pasta, spaghetti, or other noodles?	61a. Each time you ate <b>bagels</b> or <b>English muffins</b> , how many did you usually eat?
<ul> <li>NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 61)</li> <li>1–6 times per year</li> <li>7–11 times per year</li> <li>1 time per month</li> <li>5–6 times per week</li> </ul>	☐ Less than 1 bagel or English muffin ☐ 1 bagel or English muffin ☐ More than 1 bagel or English muffin
☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day	61b. How often was <b>margarine</b> (including low-fat) added to your bagels or English muffins?
60a. Each time you ate pasta, spaghetti, or other noodles, how much did you usually eat?  Less than 1 cup 1 to 3 cups	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always
More than 3 cups  60b. How often did you eat your pasta, spaghetti,	61c. How often was <b>butter</b> (including low-fat) added to your bagels or English muffins?
or other noodles with tomato sauce or spaghetti sauce made WITH meat?  Almost never or never About 1/4 of the time About 1/2 of the time	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always
☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	61d. Each time <b>margarine</b> or <b>butter</b> was added to your bagels or English muffins, how much was usually added?
60c. How often did you eat your pasta, spaghetti, or other noodles with tomato sauce or spaghetti sauce made WITHOUT meat?  Almost never or never About ¼ of the time About ½ of the time About ¾ of the time About ¾ of the time Almost always or always	
60d. How often did you eat your pasta, spaghetti, or other noodles with margarine, butter, oil, or cream sauce?  Almost never or never About ¼ of the time About ½ of the time About ¾ of the time About ¾ of the time About ¾ of the time	☐ Almost never or never (GO TO INTRODUCTION TO QUESTION 62) ☐ About 1/4 of the time ☐ About 1/2 of the time ☐ About 3/4 of the time ☐ Almost always or always

Over the past 12 months	62d. Each time mayonnaise or mayonnaise-type dressing was added to your sandwich
61f. Each time <b>cream cheese</b> was added to your bagels or English muffins, how much was usually added?	breads or rolls, how much was usually added?
☐ Less than 1 tablespoon ☐ 1 to 2 tablespoons ☐ More than 2 tablespoons	☐ Less than 1 teaspoon ☐ 1 to 3 teaspoons ☐ More than 3 teaspoons
mane than 2 tablespeems	62e. How often was <b>margarine</b> (including low-fat) added to your sandwich bread or rolls?
The next questions ask about your intake of breads other than bagels or English muffins. First, we will ask about bread you ate as part of sandwiches only. Then we will ask about all other bread you ate.	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always
62. How often did you eat breads or rolls AS PART OF SANDWICHES (including burger and hot dog rolls)?	62f. How often was <b>butter</b> (including low-fat) added to your sandwich bread or rolls?
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 63)	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week	☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always
☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day	62g. Each time <b>margarine</b> or <b>butter</b> was added to your sandwich breads or rolls, how much was usually added?
62a. Each time you ate <b>breads</b> or <b>rolls AS PART OF SANDWICHES</b> , how many did you usually eat?	☐ Never added ☐ Less than 1 teaspoon
☐ 1 slice or ½ roll ☐ 2 slices or 1 roll ☐ More than 2 slices or more than 1 roll	☐ 1 to 2 teaspoons ☐ More than 2 teaspoons
62b. How often were the breads or rolls that you	63. How often did you eat breads or dinner rolls, NOT AS PART OF SANDWICHES?
used for your sandwiches <b>white bread</b> (including burger and hot dog rolls)?	NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 64)
☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 3 – 4 times per week ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 3 – 6 times per day ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 3 – 6 times per day ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 3 – 6 times per week ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 3 – 6 times per day ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 times per week
62c. How often was <b>mayonnaise</b> or <b>mayonnaise-type dressing</b> (including lowfat) added to your sandwich bread or rolls?	63a. Each time you ate <b>breads</b> or <b>dinner rolls</b> , <b>NOT AS PART OF SANDWICHES</b> , how much did you usually eat?
Almost never or never (GO TO QUESTION 62e)  About 1/4 of the time  About 1/2 of the time	☐ 1 slice or 1 dinner roll ☐ 2 slices or 2 dinner rolls ☐ More than 2 slices or 2 dinner rolls
☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	
▼ Question 62e appears in the next column	,

64. How often did you eat <b>jam, jelly,</b> or <b>honey</b> on bagels, muffins, bread, rolls, or crackers?
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 65)
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day
64a. Each time you ate <b>jam, jelly,</b> or <b>honey</b> , how much did you usually eat?
Less than 1 teaspoon 1 to 3 teaspoons More than 3 teaspoons  65. How often did you eat peanut butter or other nut butter?
□ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 66)
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day
65a. Each time you ate <b>peanut butter</b> or <b>other nut butter</b> , how much did you usually eat?
☐ Less than 1 tablespoon ☐ 1 to 2 tablespoons ☐ More than 2 tablespoons
♦ 66. How often did you eat roast beef or steak IN SANDWICHES?
NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 67)    1–6 times per year

Over the past 12 months	69. How often did you eat <b>other cold cuts</b> or
67. How often did you eat <b>turkey</b> or <b>chicken COLD CUTS</b> (such as loaf, luncheon meat, turkey ham, turkey salami, or turkey pastrami)? (We will ask about other turkey or chicken later.)	luncheon meats (such as bologna, salami, corned beef, pastrami, or others, including lowfat)? (Please do not include ham, turkey, or chicken cold cuts.)
,	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 70)
NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 68)  1–6 times per year	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day
67a. Each time you ate turkey or chicken COLD CUTS, how much did you usually eat?	69a. Each time you ate <b>other cold cuts</b> or <b>luncheon meats</b> , how much did you usually eat?
☐ Less than 1 slice ☐ 1 to 3 slices ☐ More than 3 slices	☐ Less than 1 slice☐ 1 to 3 slices☐ More than 3 slices
68. How often did you eat luncheon or deli-style ham? (We will ask about other ham later.)  □ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 69)	69b. How often were the other cold cuts or luncheon meats you ate light, low-fat, or fat-free cold cuts or luncheon meats? (Please do not include ham, turkey, or chicken cold cuts.)
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always
68a. Each time you ate <b>luncheon</b> or <b>deli-style ham</b> , how much did you usually eat?	70. How often did you eat <b>canned tuna</b> (including in salads, sandwiches, or casseroles)?
Less than 1 slice	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 71)
☐ 1 to 3 slices ☐ More than 3 slices  68b. How often was the luncheon or deli-style ham you ate light, low-fat, or fat-free?	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day
☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time	70a. Each time you ate <b>canned tuna</b> , how much did you usually eat?
☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	Less than ¼ cup or less than 2 ounces  ¼ to ½ cup or 2 to 3 ounces  More than ½ cup or more than 3 ounces
	70b. How often was the canned tuna you ate water-packed tuna?
	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always

70c. How often was the canned tuna you ate prepared with mayonnaise or other dressing (including low-fat)?	73. How often did you eat <b>ground beef in mixtures</b> (such as meatballs, casseroles, chili, or meatloaf)?  ☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 74)
☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	□ 1–6 times per year □ 2 times per week □ 7–11 times per year □ 3–4 times per week □ 1 time per month □ 5–6 times per week □ 2–3 times per month □ 1 time per day □ 1 time per week □ 2 or more times per day
71. How often did you eat <b>GROUND chicken</b> or <b>turkey</b> ? (We will ask about other chicken and turkey later.)	73a. Each time you ate <b>ground beef in mixtures</b> , how much did you usually eat?
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 72)	Less than 3 ounces or less than ½ cup 3 to 8 ounces or ½ to 1 cup More than 8 ounces or more than 1 cup
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day	▼ 74. How often did you eat hot dogs or frankfurters?  (Please do not include sausages or vegetarian hot dogs.)
	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 75)
71a. Each time you ate <b>GROUND</b> chicken or turkey, how much did you usually eat?  Less than 2 ounces or less than ½ cup 2 to 4 ounces or ½ to 1 cup More than 4 ounces or more than 1 cup	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day
∀     72. How often did you eat beef hamburgers or cheeseburgers?	74a. Each time you ate <b>hot dogs</b> or <b>frankfurters</b> , how many did you usually eat?
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 73)	Less than 1 hot dog 1 to 2 hot dogs More than 2 hot dogs
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day	74b. How often were the hot dogs or frankfurters you ate <b>light</b> or <b>low-fat hot dogs</b> ?
72a. Each time you ate <b>beef hamburgers</b> or <b>cheeseburgers</b> , how much did you usually eat?	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always
☐ Less than 1 patty or less than 2 ounces ☐ 1 patty or 2 to 4 ounces ☐ More than 1 patty or more than 4 ounces	
72b. How often were the beef hamburgers or cheeseburgers you ate made with <b>lean</b> ground beef?	
☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	

Over the past 12 months	77b. How often was the steak you ate lean steak?
75. How often did you eat beef mixtures such as beef stew, beef pot pie, beef and noodles, or beef and vegetables?	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always
1-6 times per year   2 times per week   7-11 times per year   3-4 times per week   1 time per month   5-6 times per week   2-3 times per month   1 time per day   1 time per week   2 or more times per day   2 or more times per day   75a. Each time you ate beef stew, beef pot pie, beef and noodles, or beef and vegetables, how much did you usually eat?	78. How often did you eat <b>pork</b> or <b>beef spareribs</b> ?  NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 79)  1–6 times per year
☐ Less than 1 cup ☐ 1 to 2 cups ☐ More than 2 cups  76. How often did you eat roast beef or pot roast? (Please do not include roast beef or pot roast in sandwiches.)	78a. Each time you ate pork or beef spareribs, how much did you usually eat?  Less than 4 ribs 4 to 12 ribs More than 12 ribs  79. How often did you eat roast turkey, turkey
NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 77)  1–6 times per year	cutlets, or turkey nuggets (including in sandwiches)?  NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 80)  1-6 times per year
77. How often did you eat steak (beef)? (Do not include steak in sandwiches)  NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 78)  1–6 times per year	□ Less than 2 ounces □ 2 to 4 ounces □ More than 4 ounces  80. How often did you eat chicken as part of salads, sandwiches, casseroles, stews, or other mixtures? □ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 81) □ 1–6 times per year □ 2 times per week □ 7–11 times per year □ 3–4 times per week □ 1 time per month □ 5–6 times per week □ 2–3 times per month □ 1 time per day □ 1 time per week □ 2 or more times per day

Over the past 12 months	82. How often did you eat baked ham or ham steak?
80a. Each time you ate <b>chicken</b> as part of <b>salads</b> , <b>sandwiches</b> , <b>casseroles</b> , <b>stews</b> , or <b>other mixtures</b> , how much did you usually eat?	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 83)
Less than ½ cup ½ to 1/2 cups More than 1/2 cups	□ 1–6 times per year       □ 2 times per week         □ 7–11 times per year       □ 3–4 times per week         □ 1 time per month       □ 5–6 times per week         □ 2 times per week       □ 1 time per week         □ 1 time per week       □ 2 or more times per day
81. How often did you eat <b>baked</b> , <b>broiled</b> , <b>roasted</b> , <b>stewed</b> , or <b>fried chicken</b> (including nuggets)? (Please do not include chicken in mixtures.)	82a. Each time you ate <b>baked ham</b> or <b>ham steak</b> , how much did you usually eat?
□ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 82) □ 1–6 times per year □ 2 times per week □ 7, 41 times per year □ 3, 4 times per year	Less than 1 ounce 1 to 3 ounces More than 3 ounces
☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 2–3 times per week ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day ☐ 2 or more times per day	83. How often did you eat <b>pork</b> (including chops, roasts, and in mixed dishes)? (Please do not include ham, ham steak, or sausage.)
81a. Each time you ate <b>baked</b> , <b>broiled</b> , <b>roasted</b> , <b>stewed</b> , or <b>fried chicken</b> (including nuggets), how much did you usually eat?	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 84) ☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week
☐ Less than 2 drumsticks or wings, less than 1 breast or thigh, or less than 4 nuggets ☐ 2 drumsticks or wings, 1 breast or thigh, or 4 to 8 nuggets	☐ 7-11 times per year ☐ 3-4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5-6 times per week ☐ 2-3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day
☐ More than 2 drumsticks or wings, more than 1 breast or thigh, or more than 8 nuggets	83a. Each time you ate <b>pork</b> , how much did you usually eat?
81b. How often was the chicken you ate <b>fried chicken</b> (including deep fried) or <b>chicken nuggets</b> ?	☐ Less than 2 ounces or less than 1 chop ☐ 2 to 5 ounces or 1 chop ☐ More than 5 ounces or more than 1 chop
☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time	84. How often did you eat <b>gravy</b> on meat, chicken, potatoes, rice, etc.?
☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	<ul><li>NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 85)</li><li>□ 1–6 times per year</li><li>□ 2 times per week</li></ul>
81c. How often was the chicken you ate <b>WHITE</b> meat?	☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day
☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	84a. Each time you ate <b>gravy</b> on meat, chicken, potatoes, rice, etc., how much did you usually eat?
81d. How often did you eat chicken <b>WITH skin</b> ?	☐ Less than ⅓ cup ☐ ⅙ to ⅙ cup ☐ More than ⅙ cup
☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always  ▼	

Over the next 12 months	97a. Fach time you ato sevence how much did
Over the past 12 months	87a. Each time you ate <b>sausage</b> , how much did you usually eat?
85. How often did you eat <b>liver</b> (all kinds) or <b>liverwurst</b> ?	☐ Less than 1 patty or 2 links☐ 1 to 3 patties or 2 to 5 links
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 86)	☐ More than 3 patties or 5 links
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day  85a. Each time you ate <b>liver</b> or <b>liverwurst</b> , how much did you usually eat?	87b. How often was the sausage you ate light, low-fat, or lean sausage?  Almost never or never About ¼ of the time About ½ of the time About ¾ of the time About ¾ of the time Almost always or always
Less than 1 ounce 1 to 4 ounces More than 4 ounces	88. How often did you eat <b>fish sticks</b> or <b>fried fish</b> (including fried seafood or shellfish)?
86. How often did you eat <b>bacon</b> (including low-fat)?	
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 87)	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week☐ 1 time per month☐ 5–6 times per week☐ 2 times per week☐ 3–4 times per week☐ 3–4 times per week☐ 3–6 ti
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week	☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day
☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day	88a. Each time you ate <b>fish sticks</b> or <b>fried fish</b> , how much did you usually eat?
86a. Each time you ate <b>bacon</b> , how much did you usually eat?	Less than 2 ounces or less than 1 fillet  2 to 7 ounces or 1 fillet  More than 7 ounces or more than 1 fillet
☐ Fewer than 2 slices ☐ 2 to 3 slices ☐ More than 3 slices	89. How often did you eat <b>fish</b> or <b>seafood that was NOT FRIED</b> (including shellfish)?
86b. How often was the bacon you ate <b>light</b> , <b>low-fat</b> , or <b>lean bacon</b> ?	☐ NEVER (GO TO INTRODUCTION TO QUESTION 90)
Almost never or never About ¼ of the time About ½ of the time About ¾ of the time About ¾ of the time Almost always or always	□ 1–6 times per year □ 2 times per week □ 7–11 times per year □ 3–4 times per week □ 1 time per month □ 5–6 times per week □ 2–3 times per month □ 1 time per day □ 1 time per week □ 2 or more times per day
87. How often did you eat <b>sausage</b> (including lowfat)?	89a. Each time you ate eat <b>fish</b> or <b>seafood that was NOT FRIED</b> , how much did you usually eat?
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 88)	Less than 2 ounces or less than 1 fillet
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day	☐ 2 to 5 ounces or 1 fillet ☐ More than 5 ounces or more than 1 fillet

Over the past 12 months	92. Over the <u>past 12 months</u> , did you eat <b>soups</b> ?
Now think about all the meat, poultry, and fish you ate in the <u>past 12 months</u> and how they were prepared.	NO (GO TO QUESTION 93)  ☐ YES
90. How often was oil, butter, margarine, or other fat used to FRY, SAUTE, BASTE, OR MARINATE any meat, poultry, or fish you ate?	92a. How often did you eat soup DURING THE WINTER?
(Please do not include deep frying.)	│ │ │ NEVER
NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 91)  □ 1–6 times per year □ 2 times per week □ 7–11 times per year □ 3–4 times per week □ 1 time per month □ 5–6 times per week □ 2–3 times per month □ 1 time per day	☐ 1–6 times per winter ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per winter ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times ☐ per day
☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day  90a. Which of the following <b>fats</b> were regularly used to prepare your meat, poultry, or fish?	92b. How often did you eat soup DURING THE REST OF THE YEAR?
(Mark all that apply.)	NEVER
☐ Margarine (including low-fat)       ☐ Corn oil         ☐ Butter (including low-fat)       ☐ Oil spray, such as Pam or others         ☐ Lard, fatback, or bacon fat       ☐ Other kinds of oils         ☐ None of the above	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day
↓ □ Olive oil	92c. Each time you ate <b>soup</b> , how much did you
91. How often did you eat tofu, soy burgers, or soy meat-substitutes?	usually eat?
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 92)	☐ Less than 1 cup ☐ 1 to 2 cups ☐ More than 2 cups
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day	92d. How often were the soups you ate <b>bean</b> soups?
91a. Each time you ate tofu, soy burgers, or soy meat-substitutes, how much did you usually eat?	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always
☐ Less than ¼ cup or less than 2 ounces ☐ ¼ to ½ cup or 2 to 4 ounces ☐ More than ½ cup or more than 4 ounces	92e. How often were the soups you ate <b>cream soups</b> (including chowders)?  Almost never or never About ¼ of the time About ½ of the time About ¾ of the time About ¾ of the time Almost always or always

Over the past 12 months	94a. Each time you ate <b>crackers</b> , how many did you usually eat?
92f. How often were the soups you ate <b>tomato</b> or	you usually eat?
vegetable soups?	Fewer than 4 crackers
☐ Almost never or never	☐ 4 to 10 crackers ☐ More than 10 crackers
Almost never of hever	_
About ½ of the time	95. How often did you eat <b>corn bread</b> or <b>corn</b>
☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	muffins?
	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 96)
92g. How often were the soups you ate <b>broth</b>	
soups (including chicken) with or without noodles or rice?	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week
noodies of fise:	☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week
Almost never or never	☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day
☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time	☐ I time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day
About 3/4 of the time	95a. Each time you ate corn bread or corn
☐ Almost always or always	muffins, how much did you usually eat?
93. How often did you eat <b>pizza</b> ?	Less than 1 piece or muffin
·	☐ 1 to 2 pieces or muffins
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 94)	
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week	96. How often did you eat biscuits?
7–11 times per year 3–4 times per week	□ NEVED (00 TO CUESTION OF)
☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 97)
1 time per week 2 or more times per day	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week
O22 Fach time vary ste with a hour would did you	☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week
93a. Each time you ate <b>pizza</b> , how much did you usually eat?	☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day
usually cut:	1 time per week 2 or more times per day
Less than 1 slice or less than 1 mini pizza	Of a Fach time you at a hiseuite how many did
☐ 1 to 3 slices or 1 mini pizza☐ More than 3 slices or more than 1 mini pizza	96a. Each time you ate <b>biscuits</b> , how many did you usually eat?
·	you uouuny out.
93b. How often did you eat pizza with <b>pepperoni</b> ,	☐ Fewer than 1 biscuit ☐ 1 to 2 biscuits
sausage, or other meat?	☐ More than 2 biscuits
☐ Almost never or never	<b>*</b>
About 1/4 of the time	97. How often did you eat <b>potato chips, tortilla</b>
☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time	<pre>chips, or corn chips (including low-fat, fat-free, or low-salt)?</pre>
Almost always or always	or low suit;
♥ 94. How often did you eat <b>crackers</b> ?	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 98)
94. How often did you eat <b>crackers</b> :	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 95)	☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week
☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week	☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day
7–11 times per year 3–4 times per week	1 time per week 2 or more times per day
☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week	
☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day	
↓	<b>↓</b>

Over the past 12 months	99a. Each time you ate <b>pretzels</b> , how many did you usually eat?
97a. Each time you ate <b>potato chips, tortilla chips,</b> or <b>corn chips</b> , how much did you usually eat?	Fewer than 5 average twists  5 to 20 average twists  More than 20 average twists
<ul> <li>☐ Fewer than 10 chips or less than 1 cup</li> <li>☐ 10 to 25 chips or 1 to 2 cups</li> <li>☐ More than 25 chips or more than 2 cups</li> </ul>	100. How often did you eat <b>peanuts, walnuts,</b> seeds, or other nuts?
99. How often did you eat <b>pretzels</b> ?	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 103)
NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 100)  □ 1–6 times per year □ 2 times per week □ 7–11 times per year □ 3–4 times per week □ 1 time per month □ 5–6 times per week □ 2–3 times per month □ 1 time per day □ 1 time per week □ 2 or more times per day	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day

Over the past 12 months	104c. How often was the cheese you ate <b>fat-free cheese</b> ?
<ul> <li>102a. Each time you ate yogurt, how much did you usually eat?</li> <li>Less than ½ cup or less than 1 container</li> <li>½ to 1 cup or 1 container</li> <li>More than 1 cup or more than 1 container</li> </ul>	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always
Move than 1 cup of mote than 1 contained (including low-fat)?   NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 104)     1–6 times per year   2 times per week   7–11 times per year   3–4 times per week   1 time per month   5–6 times per week   2–3 times per month   1 time per day   1 time per week   2 or more times per day   103a. Each time you ate cottage cheese, how much did you usually eat?   Less than ½ cup   ½ to 1 cup   More than 1 cup   104. How often did you eat cheese (including low-fat; including on cheeseburgers or in sandwiches or subs)?   NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 105)   1–6 times per year   2 times per week   7–11 times per year   3–4 times per week   1 time per month   5–6 times per week   2–3 times per month   1 time per day   1 time per week   2 or more times per day   104a. Each time you ate cheese, how much did you usually eat?   Less than ½ ounce or less than 1 slice   ½ to 1/2 ounces or 1 slice   More than 1/2 ounces or more than 1 slice   104b. How often was the cheese you ate light or low-fat cheese?   Almost never or never   About ½ of the time   About ¾ of the time   Almost always or always	105. How often did you eat frozen yogurt, sorbet, or ices (including low-fat or fat-free)?    NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 106)     1-6 times per year   2 times per week     7-11 times per year   3-4 times per week     1 time per month   5-6 times per week     2-3 times per month   1 time per day     1 time per week   2 or more times per day     105a. Each time you ate frozen yogurt, sorbet, or ices, how much did you usually eat?   Less than ½ cup or less than 1 scoop     ½ to 1 cup or 1 to 2 scoops     More than 1 cup or more than 2 scoops     More than 1 cup or more than 2 scoops     NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 107)     1-6 times per year   2 times per week     7-11 times per year   3-4 times per week     1 time per month   5-6 times per week     2-3 times per month   1 time per day     1 time per week   2 or more times per day     106a. Each time you ate ice cream, ice cream bars, or sherbet, how much did you usually eat?     Less than ½ cup or less than 1 scoop     ½ to 1/2 cups or 1 to 2 scoops     More than 1/2 cups or more than 2 scoops     More than 1/2 cups or more than 2 scoops     More than 1/2 cups or more than 2 scoops     Almost never or never     About ½ of the time     About ¾ of the time     Almost always or always

Over the past 12 months	109. How often did you eat doughnuts, sweet rolls, Danish, or pop-tarts?	
107. How often did you eat <b>cake</b> (including low-fat or fat-free)?	□ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 110)	
NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 108)  □ 1–6 times per year □ 2 times per week □ 7–11 times per year □ 3–4 times per week □ 1 time per month □ 5–6 times per week □ 2–3 times per month □ 1 time per day □ 1 time per week □ 2 or more times per day  107a. Each time you ate <b>cake</b> , how much did you	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 2 or more times per day ☐ 109a. Each time you ate doughnuts, sweet rolls, Danish, or pop-tarts, how much did you usually eat?	
usually eat?  Less than 1 medium piece 1 medium piece More than 1 medium piece  107b. How often was the cake you ate light, low-fat, or fat-free cake?	☐ Less than 1 piece ☐ 1 to 2 pieces ☐ More than 2 pieces  110. How often did you eat sweet muffins or dessert breads (including low-fat or fat-free)?	
☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 111)  □ 1–6 times per year □ 2 times per week □ 7–11 times per year □ 3–4 times per week □ 1 time per month □ 5–6 times per week □ 2–3 times per month □ 1 time per day □ 1 time per week □ 2 or more times per day	
108. How often did you eat <b>cookies</b> or <b>brownies</b> (including low-fat or fat-free)?	110a. Each time you ate sweet muffins or desse breads, how much did you usually eat?	
<ul> <li>NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 109)</li> <li>1–6 times per year</li></ul>	Less than 1 medium piece  1 medium piece More than 1 medium piece	
□ 1 time per week □ 2 or more times per day  108a. Each time you ate <b>cookies</b> or <b>brownies</b> , how much did you usually eat?  □ Less than 2 cookies or 1 small brownie □ 2 to 4 cookies or 1 medium brownie □ More than 4 cookies or 1 large brownie	110b. How often were the sweet muffins or dessert breads you ate light, low-fat, or fat-free sweet muffins or dessert breads?  Almost never or never About 1/4 of the time About 1/2 of the time About 3/4 of the time Almost always or always	
108b. How often were the cookies or brownies you ate light, low-fat, or fat-free cookies or brownies?	111. How often did you eat <b>fruit crisp</b> , <b>cobbler</b> , or <b>strudel</b> ?   NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 112)	
☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	☐ 1–6 times per year ☐ 2 times per week ☐ 7–11 times per year ☐ 3–4 times per week ☐ 1 time per month ☐ 5–6 times per week ☐ 2–3 times per month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 2 or more times per day	

Almost never or never   About ½ of the time   About ½ of the tim	Over the past 12 months	112e. How often were the pies you ate <b>pecan pie</b> ?	
112. How often did you eat pie?   NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 113)     1-6 times per year   2 times per week   7-11 times per year   3-4 times per week   1 time per month   5-6 times per week   2-3 times per month   1 time per day   1 time per week   2 or more times per day   112a. Each time you ate pie, how much did you usually eat?   13a. Each time you ate pie, how much did you usually eat?   14. How often were the pies you ate fruit pie (such as apple, blueberry, others)?   14. How often were the pies you ate fruit pie (such as apple, blueberry, others)?   14. How often were the pies you ate cream, pudding, custard, or meringue pie?   15. How often were the pies you ate troit pie   About ½ of the time   About ½ of the	strudel, how much did you usually eat?  ☐ Less than ½ cup ☐ ½ to 1 cup	☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	
NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 113)   1-6 times per year   3-4 times per week   7-11 times per year   3-4 times per week   7-11 times per year   3-4 times per week   7-11 times per year   3-4 times per week   1 time per month   1 time per day   1 time per month   1 time per day   1 time per week   2 or more times per day   113a. Each time you ate pie, how much did you usually eat?   Less than 1 w of a pie   More than 1 w or more than 2 ounces   114. How often did you ate other candy?  The next four questions ask about the kinds of pie you ate. Please read all four questions before answering.  112b. How often were the pies you ate fruit pie (such as apple, blueberry, others)?   Almost never or never   About ½ of the time   About ¼ of the time   About	112. How often did you eat <b>pie</b> ?	,	
Almost never or never   About ¼ of the time   About ¾ of the time   About ¾ of the time   About ¾ of the time   Almost always or always    112c. How often were the pies you ate cream, pudding, custard, or meringue pie?    Almost never or never   About ¼ of the time   About ¾ of the time   About ¾ of the time   Almost always or always    112d. How often were the pies you ate pumpkin or sweet potato pie?    Almost never or never   Almost never or never   About ¼ of the time   Almost never or never   About ¼ of the time	NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 113)    1–6 times per year	□ 1–6 times per year □ 2 times per week □ 7–11 times per year □ 3–4 times per week □ 1 time per month □ 5–6 times per week □ 2–3 times per month □ 1 time per day □ 1 time per week □ 2 or more times per day  113a. Each time you ate <b>chocolate candy</b> , how much did you usually eat? □ Less than 1 average bar or less than 1 ounce □ 1 average bar or 1 to 2 ounces □ More than 1 average bar or more than 2 ounces □ More than 1 average bar or more than 2 ounces □ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 115) □ 1–6 times per year □ 2 times per week □ 7–11 times per year □ 3–4 times per week □ 1 time per month □ 5–6 times per week	
	Almost never or never   About ½ of the time   About ½ of the time   About ¾ of the time   Almost always or always  112c. How often were the pies you ate cream, pudding, custard, or meringue pie?    Almost never or never   About ¼ of the time   About ¾ of the time   About ¾ of the time   Almost always or always  112d. How often were the pies you ate pumpkin or sweet potato pie?    Almost never or never   Almost never or never   About ¼ of the time	□ 1 time per week □ 2 or more times per day  114a. Each time you ate other candy, how much did you usually eat?  □ Fewer than 2 pieces □ 2 to 9 pieces □ More than 9 pieces  115. How often did you eat eggs, egg whites, or egg substitutes (NOT counting eggs in baked goods and desserts)? (Please include eggs in salads, quiche, and soufflés.)  □ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 116) □ 1–6 times per year □ 2 times per week □ 7–11 times per year □ 3–4 times per week □ 1 time per month □ 5–6 times per week □ 2–3 times per month □ 1 time per day	
	·		

Over the past 12 months	116. How many cups of <b>coffee</b> , caffeinated or decaffeinated, did you drink?	
115a. Each time you ate <b>eggs</b> , how many did you	•	
usually eat?	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 117)	
☐ 1 egg	☐ Less than 1 cup per ☐ 5–6 cups per week	
2 eggs	month	
3 or more eggs	☐ 1–3 cups per month ☐ 2–3 cups per day	
_	☐ 1 cup per week ☐ 4–5 cups per day	
115b. How often were the eggs you ate egg	☐ 2–4 cups per week ☐ 6 or more cups per day	
substitutes?		
substitutes:	116a. How often was the coffee you drank	
☐ Almost never or never	decaffeinated?	
About 1/4 of the time		
About ½ of the time	☐ Almost never or never	
About 34 of the time	About ¼ of the time	
About 74 of the time	About ½ of the time	
	About ¾ of the time	
11Fo. How often were the eggs you sto egg		
115c. How often were the eggs you ate <b>egg</b>	<b>▼</b>	
whites only?	117. How many glasses of ICED tea, caffeinated or	
_	decaffeinated, did you drink?	
Almost never or never	decamentated, and you diffice	
About ¼ of the time	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 118)	
About ½ of the time	LI NEVER (GO TO QUESTION TIO)	
About ¾ of the time	Less than 1 cup per 5–6 cups per week	
☐ Almost always or always	month	
	1–3 cups per month 2–3 cups per day	
115d. How often were the eggs you ate <b>regular</b>	1-3 cups per month 2-3 cups per day  1 cup per week 4-5 cups per day	
whole eggs?	2–4 cups per week 6 or more cups per day	
	2 4 caps per week	
☐ Almost never or never	117a. How often was the jeed too you drank	
☐ About ¼ of the time	117a. How often was the iced tea you drank decaffeinated or herbal tea?	
☐ About ½ of the time	decaπeinated or nerbai tea?	
☐ About ¾ of the time		
☐ Almost always or always	☐ Almost never or never	
	About ¼ of the time	
	About ½ of the time	
115e. How often were the eggs you ate <b>cooked in</b>	☐ About ¾ of the time	
oil, butter, or margarine?		
, , ,	110 How many owns of HOT too coffeingted or	
☐ Almost never or never	118. How many cups of <b>HOT tea</b> , caffeinated or	
About ¼ of the time	decaffeinated, did you drink?	
About ½ of the time	□ NEVED (00 TO 01/E0T/0N 440)	
☐ About ¾ of the time	☐ ☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 119)	
☐ Almost always or always		
	Less than 1 cup per 5–6 cups per week	
115f. How often were the eggs you ate part of	month	
egg salad?	1–3 cups per month 2–3 cups per day	
33	1 cup per week 4–5 cups per day	
☐ Almost never or never	☐ 2–4 cups per week ☐ 6 or more cups per day	
☐ About ¼ of the time	440a Hawaftan was tha bat tan way drawle	
About ½ of the time	118a. How often was the hot tea you drank	
About ¾ of the time	decaffeinated or herbal tea?	
☐ Almost always or always		
,,-	Almost never or never	
	About ¼ of the time	
	About ½ of the time	
	About ¾ of the time	
AAAA	☐ About ¾ of the time☐ Almost always or always	

Over the past 12 months	usually use?	
119. How often did you add <b>sugar</b> or <b>honey</b> to your coffee or tea?	☐ Regular powdered ☐ Low-fat or fat-free powdered	
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 120)	☐ Regular liquid☐ Low-fat or fat-free liquid	
<ul> <li>Less than 1 cup per month</li> <li>□ 1-3 cups per month</li> <li>□ 1-3 cups per month</li> <li>□ 1 cup per day</li> <li>□ 1 cup per week</li> <li>□ 4-5 cups per day</li> <li>□ 2-4 cups per week</li> <li>□ 6 or more cups per day</li> </ul>	122. How often was <b>cream</b> or <b>half and half</b> added to your coffee or tea?	
119a. Each time <b>sugar</b> or <b>honey</b> was added to your coffee or tea, how much was usually added?  Less than 1 teaspoon  1 to 3 teaspoons	Less than 1 time per	
<ul> <li>▼</li></ul>	added to your coffee or tea, how much was usually added?	
NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 121)	Less than 1 tablespoon  1 to 2 tablespoons  More than 2 tablespoons	
□ Less than 1 time per month □ 1 time per day □ 1–3 times per month □ 2–3 times per day □ 1 time per week □ 4–5 times per day □ 2–4 times per week □ 6 or more times per day	123. How often was <b>milk</b> added to your coffee or tea?  ☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 124)	
120a. What kind of <b>artificial sweetener</b> did you usually use?  ☐ Equal or aspartame ☐ Sweet N Low or saccharin	☐ Less than 1 time per ☐ 5–6 times per week month ☐ 1 time per day ☐ 1–3 times per month ☐ 2–3 times per day ☐ 1 time per week ☐ 4–5 times per day ☐ 2–4 times per week ☐ 6 or more times per day	
★     121. How often was non-dairy creamer added to your coffee or tea?	123a. Each time <b>milk</b> was added to your coffee or tea, how much was usually added?	
□ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 122) □ Less than 1 time per □ 5–6 times per week month □ 1 time per day □ 1–3 times per month □ 2–3 times per day □ 1 time per week □ 4–5 times per day □ 2–4 times per week □ 6 or more times per day 121a. Each time non-dairy creamer was added to your coffee or tea, how much was usually used? □ Less than 1 teaspoon □ 1 to 3 teaspoons	□ Less than 1 tablespoon □ 1 to 3 tablespoons □ More than 3 tablespoons  123b. What kind of <b>milk</b> was usually added to your coffee or tea? □ Whole milk □ 2% milk □ 1% milk □ Skim, nonfat, or ½% milk □ Evaporated or condensed (canned) milk □ Soy milk □ Rice milk □ Other	
☐ More than 3 teaspoons		

Over the past 12 months	125c. How often was the margarine you ate <b>fat- free margarine</b> ?
124. How often was <b>sugar</b> or <b>honey</b> added to foods you ate? (Please do not include sugar in coffee, tea, other beverages, or baked goods.)   NEVER (GO TO INTRODUCTION TO QUESTION 125)	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always
1-6 times per year   2 times per week   7-11 times per year   3-4 times per week   1 time per month   5-6 times per week   2-3 times per month   1 time per day   1 time per week   2 or more times per day   124a. Each time sugar or honey was added to foods you ate, how much was usually added?   Less than 1 teaspoon   1 to 3 teaspoons   More than 3 teaspoons   More than 3 teaspoons   The following questions are about the kinds of margarine, mayonnaise, sour cream, cream cheese, and salad dressing that you eat. If possible, please check the labels of these foods to help you answer.  125. Over the past 12 months, did you eat margarine?   NO (GO TO QUESTION 126)	126. Over the past 12 months, did you eat butter?  NO (GO TO QUESTION 127)  126a. How often was the butter you ate light or low-fat butter?  Almost never or never  About ½ of the time  About ½ of the time  About ¾ of the time  Almost always or always  127. Over the past 12 months, did you eat mayonnaise or mayonnaise-type dressing?  NO (GO TO QUESTION 128)  127a. How often was the mayonnaise you ate regular-fat mayonnaise?
125a. How often was the margarine you ate regular-fat margarine (stick or tub)?  Almost never or never About ½ of the time About ¾ of the time About ¾ of the time Almost always or always  125b. How often was the margarine you ate light or low-fat margarine (stick or tub)?  Almost never or never About ¼ of the time About ½ of the time About ¾ of the time Almost always or always	Almost never or never About 1/2 of the time About 1/2 of the time About 3/4 of the time Almost always or always  127b. How often was the mayonnaise you ate light or low-fat mayonnaise?  Almost never or never About 1/4 of the time About 1/2 of the time About 3/4 of the time About 3/4 of the time Almost always or always

Over the past 12 months	129b. How often was the cream cheese you ate light, low-fat, or fat-free cream cheese?		
127c. How often was the mayonnaise you ate <b>fat- free mayonnaise</b> ?	☐ Almost never or never		
☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always  130. Over the past 12 months, did you eat salad		
128. Over the past 12 months, did you eat sour cream?	dressing?  ☐ NO (GO TO INTRODUCTION TO QUESTION 131)		
☐ NO (GO TO QUESTION 129)	_ YES		
▼ YES  128a. How often was the sour cream you ate regular-fat sour cream?	★     130a. How often was the salad dressing you ate regular-fat salad dressing (including oil and vinegar dressing)?		
☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About 1/4 of the time ☐ About 1/2 of the time ☐ About 3/4 of the time ☐ Almost always or always		
128b. How often was the sour cream you ate light, low-fat, or fat-free sour cream?	130b. How often was the salad dressing you at light or low-fat salad dressing?		
☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always  129. Over the past 12 months, did you eat cream	☐ Almost never or never ☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always  130c. How often was the salad dressing you ate fat-free salad dressing?		
cheese?	☐ Almost never or never		
☐ NO (GO TO QUESTION 130) ☐ YES	☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always		
	The following two questions ask you to summarize your usual intake of vegetables and fruits. Please do not include salads, potatoes, or juices.		
☐ About ¼ of the time ☐ About ½ of the time ☐ About ¾ of the time ☐ Almost always or always	131. Over the <u>past 12 months</u> , how many servings of <b>vegetables</b> (not including salad or potatoes) did you eat per week or per day?		
	☐ Less than 1 per week ☐ 2 per day ☐ 1–2 per week ☐ 3 per day ☐ 3–4 per week ☐ 4 per day ☐ 5–6 per week ☐ 5 or more per day ☐ 1 per day		

Over the past 12 months	The next questions are about your use of fiber supplements or vitamin pills.
132. Over the past 12 months, how many servings of fruit (not including juices) did you eat per week or per day?  Less than 1 per week	135. Over the past 12 months, did you take any of the following types of fiber or fiber supplements on a regular basis (more than once per week for at least 6 of the last 12 months)?  (Mark all that apply.)  NO, didn't take any fiber supplements on a regular basis (GO TO QUESTION 136)
□ 1 per day  133. Over the past month, which of the following foods did you eat AT LEAST THREE TIMES? (Mark all that apply.)  □ Avocado, guacamole □ Olives □ Oysters □ Cheesecake □ Oysters □ Pickles or pickled vegetables or fruit □ Plantains □ Chow mein noodles □ Pork neckbones, hock, head, feet □ Dried apricots □ Pudding or custard □ Egg rolls □ Whipped cream, regula □ Hot peppers □ Whipped cream, substitute □ Milkshakes or ice-cream sodas □ NONE  134. For ALL of the past 12 months, have you followed any type of vegetarian diet?  □ NO (GO TO INTRODUCTION TO QUESTION 135)  □ YES  134a. Which of the following foods did you TOTALLY EXCLUDE from your diet? (Mark all that apply.)  □ Meat (beef, pork, lamb, etc.) □ Poultry (chicken, turkey, duck) □ Fish and seafood	basis (GO TO QUESTION 136)  YES, psyllium products (such as Metamucil, Fiberall, Serutan, Perdiem, Correctol)  YES, methylcellulose/cellulose products (such as Citrucel, Unifiber)  YES, Fibercon  YES, Bran (such as wheat bran, oat bran, or bran wafers)  136. Over the past 12 months, did you take any multivitamins, such as One-a-Day-, Theragran-, or Centrum-type multivitamins (as pills, liquids, or packets)?  NO (GO TO INTRODUCTION TO QUESTION 138)  YES  137. How often did you take One-a-day-, Theragran-, or Centrum-type multivitamins?  Less than 1 day per month  1-3 days per month  1-3 days per week  4-6 days per week  Every day  137a. Does your multivitamin usually contain minerals (such as iron, zinc, etc.)?
Eggs Dairy products (milk, cheese, etc.)	137b. For how many years have you taken multivitamins?  Less than 1 year  1-4 years  5-9 years  10 or more years

Over the past 12 months	139. How often did you take <b>Vitamin A</b> ( <b>NOT</b> as part of a multivitamin in Question 137)?
137c. Over the past 12 months, did you take any	<u> </u>
vitamins, minerals, or other herbal	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 140)
supplements other than your multivitamin?	Less than 1 day per month
	1–3 days per month
□NO	1–3 days per week
<u> </u>	☐ 4–6 days per week
Thank you <u>very much</u> for completing this	☐ Every day
questionnaire! Because we want to be able to	120a When you took <b>Vitamin A</b> shout how much
use all the information you have provided, we	139a. When you took <b>Vitamin A</b> , about how much did you take in one day?
would greatly appreciate it if you would please	and you take in one day:
take a moment to review each page making sure	Less than 8,000 IU
that you:	□ 8,000–9,999 IU
Did not alsia any name and	10,000–14,999 IU
<ul> <li>Did not skip any pages and</li> <li>Crossed out the incorrect answer and circled</li> </ul>	☐ 15,000–24,999 IU ☐ 25,000 IU or more
the correct answer if you made any changes.	☐ Don't know
the correct answer if you made any changes.	
YES (GO TO INTRODUCTION TO QUESTION 138)	139b. For how many years have you taken Vitamin A?
▼ QGEOTION 190)	
These last questions are about the vitamins,	Less than 1 year
minerals, or herbal supplements you took that are	☐ 1–4 years ☐ 5–9 years
NOT part of a One-a-day-, Theragran-, or	10 or more years
Centrum-type of multivitamin.	<b>▼</b> 2 ***********************************
Please include vitamins taken as part of an antioxidant supplement.	140. How often did you take <b>Vitamin C</b> ( <b>NOT</b> as part of a multivitamin in Question 137)?
unioxidant supplement.	
138. How often did you take <b>Beta-carotene</b> ( <b>NOT</b> as	☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 141)
part of a multivitamin in Question 137)?	Less than 1 day per month
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 139)	☐ 1–3 days per month
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 139)	☐ 1–3 days per week
☐ Less than 1 day per month	4–6 days per week Every day
☐ 1–3 days per month	
1–3 days per week	140a. When you took <b>Vitamin C</b> , about how much
☐ 4–6 days per week ☐ Every day	did you take in one day?
138a. When you took <b>Beta-carotene</b> , about how	Less than 500 mg
much did you take in one day?	☐ 500–999 mg ☐ 1,000–1,499 mg
	1,500–1,493 mg
Less than 10,000 IU	2,000 mg or more
☐ 10,000–14,999 IU ☐ 15,000–19,999 IU	☐ Don't know
20,000–24,999 IU	140h Farihau maanu maan haya yay takan
☐ 25,000 IU or more	140b. For how many years have you taken Vitamin C?
☐ Don't know	Vitaliili C:
138b. For how many years have you taken <b>Beta-</b>	☐ Less than 1 year
carotene?	☐ 1–4 years
	☐ 5–9 years
Less than 1 year	☐ 10 or more years
1–4 years	
☐ 5–9 years ☐ 10 or more years	
	¹

Over the past 12 months	142b. For how many years have you taken Calcium or Calcium-containing antacids?	
141. How often did you take <b>Vitamin E</b> ( <b>NOT</b> as part of a multivitamin in Question 137)?	☐ Less than 1 year ☐ 1–4 years	
☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 142)	☐ 1—4 years ☐ 5—9 years ☐ 10 or more years	
□ Less than 1 day per month □ 1–3 days per month □ 1–3 days per week □ 4–6 days per week □ Every day  141a. When you took <b>Vitamin E</b> , about how much did you take in one day? □ Less than 400 IU □ 400–799 IU	The last two questions ask you about other supplements you took more than once per week.  143. Please mark any of the following single supplements you took more than once per week (NOT as part of a multivitamin in Question 137):   B-6  B-6  B-complex  Glucosamine	
☐ 800–999 IU ☐ 1,000 IU or more ☐ Don't know  141b. For how many years have you taken Vitamin E?	☐ Brewer's yeast ☐ Cod liver oil ☐ Coenzyme Q ☐ Fish oil (Omega-3 fatty acids)	☐ Hydroxytryptophan (HTP) ☐ Iron ☐ Niacin ☐ Selenium ☐ Zinc
☐ Less than 1 year ☐ 1–4 years ☐ 5–9 years ☐ 10 or more years  142. How often did you take Calcium or Calcium-containing antacids (NOT as part of a multivitamin in Question 137)?  ☐ NEVER (GO TO QUESTION 143) ☐ Less than 1 day per month ☐ 1–3 days per month ☐ 1–3 days per week ☐ 4–6 days per week ☐ 4–6 days per week ☐ Every day  142a. When you took Calcium or Calcium-	144. Please mark any of the forbotanical supplements once per week.  Aloe Vera Astragalus Bilberry Cascara sagrada Cat's claw Cayenne Cranberry Dong Kuai (Tangkwei) Echinacea Evening primrose oil Feverfew Garlic	
containing antacids, about how much elemental calcium did you take in one day?  (If possible, please check the label for elemental calcium.)  Less than 500 mg  500–599 mg  600–999 mg  1,000 mg or more  Don't know	Thank you very much for completing this questionnaire! Because we want to be able to use all the information you have provided, we would greatly appreciate it if you would please take a moment to review each page making sure that you:  Did not skip any pages and Crossed out the incorrect answer and circled the correct answer if you made any changes.	